Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO 292 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Tanfield ..	..
16th „ ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th „ ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwa ..	5078

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
5th December ..	Lightning ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „ ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H Nagahiro ..	3187	24th Dec 1918.	3rd Jan. 1919.
Hetsihin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	28th Dec. 1918.	6th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan, Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Sumatra-Maru	H. Uyeda	22nd „	12th „	„
Kanasio-Maru.	N. Yanagi	14th „	14th „	„
Shokwa-Maru.	N. Wakatake	28th „	13th „	Italy
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	20th „	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	S. Memoto	18th „	....	Japan

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.
LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS
REMARKABLE CURE.
Writes 17th October:—
"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."
THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.
NOTICE TO PATIENTS.
Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.
Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.
200 CURES.
Note address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home.
LUCKNOW.

FOR SALE.
One CARD of old share and Stock Exchange. Apply
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES
325, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY AT 3 P.M. THE BEST OPPORTUNITITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS. SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. G. I P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.
The sale of about 3,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, where the Salvage is removed for sale.
About 3,000 full pressed bales and loose Cotton the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Prince's Docks, which occurred on 13th November, 1918, comprising of Indian, Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin P. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR OWNERS AND TAXI DRIVERS OF NEW MOTOR COVERS OF EXTRA HEAVY QUALITY AND OF VARIOUS SIZES.
By order of Bombay Customs Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 16th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the motor covers of sizes as under:—
760 by 90; 760 by 100; 810 by 90; 870 by 100; 820 by 120; 870 by 100; 875 by 105; 880 by 120; 895 by 135; 915 by 105; 30 inches and 31 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MARBLE SLABS AND PORCELAIN TILES, ETC
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the administrator of the estate and effects of the late Dadoo Budha Ramii Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 20th day of December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop premises at Duncan Road, near Gora Gandhi's shop, the following stock-in-trade of the said deceased:
Unpolished marble slabs, embossed wall tiles, porcelain angles of assorted sizes, enamelled tiles, marble foot, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD OR MUSJID BUNDER SIDING ROAD.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 775 of 1905.
Jamnabai, widow of Tricum Nathoo. Plaintiff.
vs.
Gulabchand Manalal a firm .....Defendants.
and
Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas .....Applicants.
Under instructions from Rustomji Dhunjibai Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed herein by the order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 18th day of October 1918 Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises in separate lots in pursuance of the above order, the following leasehold properties allotted to the plaintiff, Jamnabai by the Decree dated the 22nd day of September, 1914, in Suit No. 558 of 1903 (Jemnabai vs. Faizoollabhai Hertoola and others) on plots Nos. 458 and 457, belonging to the Port Trust.
LOT NO. 1.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or godowns standing thereon containing 8 to 14 galas situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone estate at Argyle Road and Musjid siding Road belonging to the Port Trust being Plot No. 458 in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1334 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "B" ward No. 259 (2) and Street No. 77 A and bearing new survey No. 3186 and bounded on the north by the Warehouse of Cowasji Cursetji contractor, on the south by the said Masjid siding Road, on the east by godown of Mulji Haridas and on the west by Lot No. 2.
LOT NO. 2.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or godowns standing thereon containing 15 to 21 galas in a burnt condition situate lying and being on the Elphinstone estate atArgyle Road anr Musjid siding Road belonging to the Port Trust being plot No. 457 in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasurement 866 7 9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under "B" ward No. 3259 (3) Street No. 77 B bearing new survey No. 3186 and bounded on the north by the warehouse of Cowasji Cursetji Contractor, on the south by the said Musjid Bunder Road, on the east by Lot No. 1 and on the west by the said Argyle Road.
Fort particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, Attorneys for the receiver at their office at No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th Dec., 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of the late Rev. T. A. Savage, at Cathedral High School Outram Road behind Messrs. Cox & Co., his household furniture consisting of drawing room suites, round tables, cabinets, book cases, teapoys, dining table and dining chairs, side board, dumbwaiter, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, cloth presses, dressing and washing tables, carpet, glass ware, crockery, plated-ware, pictures and table and wall ornaments.
Goods on view.

SALE OF 200 BAGS CHINA SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:
By order of Aga H. M. Isfahany and on account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed Khalid Shirazee and Co. of Kawakhana.
Ex. S. S. "Burmah Maru."
50 bags China Sugar: A quality.
Ex. S. S. "Delwara."
150 bags China Sugar: A quality.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale against delivery order.
SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Dec. 10.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 12TH DECEMBER 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 12th day of December 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, off Hummam Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, mearsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano Singer's hand sewing machine, West End bicycle, file cabinets, handsome almyrahs handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, "Milner's" iron safe, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, writing table, utensils, etc., etc.
The property of an European gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 1857 TINS GHEE.
By order of the Embarkation store officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th day of December 1918 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, Frere Road, Fort.
1857 Tins Ghee each containing about 35 lbs. cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
By order of the Embarkation store officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 13th day of December 1918 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon.
A lot of Unserviceable stores.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.
CRAWFORD & CO.—*(Continued.)*

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part. Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 767.

GUARANTEED superior OX TONGUES and BEEF methodically cured by a Frenchman in Poona. Ox Tongues Rs. 6 per dozen. Beef (Buttock) As. 4 per lb. (Hump) As. 6 per lb. Packing and carriage extra. Cash with order JAMES & CO., Purveyors, West Street, Camp, Poona. 3514

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ADVERTISERS to know that space is available for sticking advertisement posters on the outer wall of the Congress Pandal. Apply for terms to the undersigned:—S. N. BOSE, General Secretary, Reception Committee, 35rd Indian National Congress, Delhi. 3501

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH LADY residing at Charni Road, desires to have children and ladies to teach French. Apply Box No. 1242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3407

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service in permanent employ. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, with copies of Testimonials. 3402

WANTED—Young energetic English-knowing CLERKS, those experienced in Cinema line preferred. Apply Box No. 1246, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3499

WANTED—Up-country mills, a FOLDING MASTER and a FINISHING MASTER, pay Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 1247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3507

WANTED—TRAINED NURSES for the Bhagwan Das Hospital, Bikaner, Indians preferred. Send full particulars with salaries required to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner. 3508

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CONTRACTORS for grass plots near Railway Stations, cutting and carting arrangements to be made by the contractors themselves. For particulars apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Kotah State, Rajputana, or decide the matter at the site. 3504

WANTED—thoroughly experienced SHROFFS for the Local Branches of THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED. Please apply to the Bank with full particulars as to experience with copies of testimonials and state salary expected. 3467

WANTED—A BAZAR SALESMAN for sundries generally. Knowledge Paints, Varnish, and Steamer, Mill and Railway Stores, would be a recommendation. State full particulars of previous experience and salary required. A permanency with prospects for a really intelligent and reliable Salesman. Apply Box No. 1249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3510

WANTED—An energetic and young ASSISTANT SURGEON as House Surgeon for the Bhagwan Das Hospital, Bikaner. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs 250 per mensem. Send full particulars, such as qualification, age, and post-graduate work with testimonials to DOCTOR S. R. MOOLGAVKAR, F.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner. 3502

WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM for Office in Fort, can pay about Rs. 30 to 35. Apply MAHIPATRAM RAVAL, 13, Bank Street Fort. 3389

WANTED.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for (1) 22½ H. P. Hornsby Suction Gas Plant with Producer, etc., complete: (2) 20 K. W. 230 volts 83 Amps G. E. C. Generator with slide rails, etc., complete. (3). 10½ B. H. P. 220 volts D. C. Motor with starter and Centrifugal Pump directly coupled. (4) 7½ B. H. P. 220 volts D. C. Motor with Starter and Centrifugal Pump directly coupled, (5) 7½ B. H. P. 220 volts D. C. Motor with Starter and Centrifugal Pump directly coupled (6) 3 miles No. 4 Copper Wire with M.R.C. Iron Posts and sundries and necessary switchboards. Very little used. Offers either as whole or in part considered. Apply Box No. 1250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 3513

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good COURSING DOGS Rampore Tazzi Hounds with good Foxterriers. Rampore and Tazzi Bitches 9 (nine), Rampore and Tazzi Dogs 7 (seven), Foxterrier Bitches (three), Foxterrier Dogs 6 (six). Apply to KARBHARI, Manavadar State. 3500

FOR SALE—The red clay for gardens, bach stones for buildings, and the small stones and pieces of the stones. Write DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, c/o Little & Co., Solicitors, Apollo Street, Fort. 3359

FOR SALE—RUSTON OIL ENGINE, 50 B.H.P., complete with tanks and fittings; one HORNSBY 7½ B.H.P.; one BERLI 8 B.H.P. See SURJEE KHERAJ, Engineer, near Noorbaugh, Mazagon. Tel. No. 3822. 3361

TO BE SOLD—A MOTOR CAR, Didion make, 8 seated, in working order, suitable for taxi-car in mofussil. Apply for prices and further particulars, etc. to ACHRATLAL MOHANLAL, Contractors, Mehmedabad, District Kaira. 3490

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the INDIA CULTURE and DEVELOPMENT WORKS Co., Ltd., has been REMOVED from Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to 5A, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

MAGNIER & CO.,
Agents,
5A, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 3461

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT for Jasdan State on Rs. 35—40 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to:

ANANTRAI NATHURAM MANKAD,
Karbhari, Jasdan State.
3515

FREE HELP.

TO

FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANT ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.
The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1918—19.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 18 days, commencing on Tuesday, 17th December, 1918.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 13 DAYS, AND BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

Whole Season, 18 Days' Racing.

Members of the Turf Club ..... Rs. 50 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club ... Rs. 60 each.
Ladies ..... Rs. 20 each.

Members of the Turf Club and Ladies with badges will receive tickets. Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive a book containing coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be obtained on application to:—

The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.

The rates of admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Extra Meetings.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman	5	0
Lady	2	0

Bombay Races.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman	6	0
Lady	3	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Extra Meetings.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman	2	0
Lady	1	0

Bombay Races.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman	2	0
Lady	1	0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

J. REYNOLDS.
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th November, 1918.
3376

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of jungle wood Scantlings and Deal Wood Planks will be received upto one p. m. (Bombay Time), on the 18th day of December, 1918. Form of contract, specication, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office,
Byculla, Bombay,
9th December, 1918. 3509

NOTIFICATION

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bandar on the occasions of the arrival of Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor Designate of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1918, at 8 a.m. and the departure of his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Bombay, at 5 o'clock on the evening of the same day, viz., Monday, the 16th December, 1918, should be made to the undersigned.

Owing to want of space, it is regretted that only a limited number of cards of admission to the enclosure on the Apollo Bandar can be issued to the general public on either of the occasions.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence it should, please, be noted that the name and address of each person for whom a card of admission is required, must be given in full.

A. H. WHYTE,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th December, 1918.
3401

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S "SAIGON MARU" having arrived from Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 9th December, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOWANDAS VARJIWANDAS, Esq., of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant and RAJA BHAGWANDAS HARIDAS & SONS, of Hyderabad Deccan, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Freehold Tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12422 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 190 and 199, New No. 13709, Old Survey No. 328 and New Survey No. 3592 and bounded on the East by the Byculla Bridge, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by a public passage, on the South by the Byculla Bridge and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7506 (1), 7506 (2), 7506 (3) 7506 (4) 7507 (1), 7507 (2), 7508 (1), 7508 (2), 7509 (1), 7509 (2), 7509 (3), and 7509 (4) and Street Nos. 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, and 4g and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Gulam Hussein Essaji Tajbhoy.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3512

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DOSABHAI HIRACHAND, NATHALAL AMTHALAL and CHHOTALAL MULCHAND SHA have contracted to sell to Mr. PREMCHAND KESHAVJI and PREMCHAND KESHAVJI has contracted to sell to my client the property hereunder described. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at this office No. 321 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 449, Old Survey No. 1/692 and New Survey No. 8776, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a public well and partly by the property of Nowroji Sukhadwalla, on or towards the West by the said Police Court Lane, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Dorabji Jamshetji Sangina but now by the property of Bhikbaiji wife of Cowasji Lelinwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Hirjibhoy Ratanji Mistry and is assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under A Ward No. 2522 and Street No. 11.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1918.
G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
3506

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GANGABAI, widow of the late Mr. Gordhandas Sunderdas and Mr. CHHABHUJ GORDHANDAS, both of Bombay Hindus have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST.—ALL THAT piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards and 4/9 of another square yard or thereabouts but according to the Collector's Bill 104 square yards and 7/9 of another square yard, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 793, New No. 6014, and 6015, Old Survey No. 1316, and New Survey No. 8492 and bounded, on the East by a passage and partly by the property hereinafter Secondly described, on the West by a public well on the North by the said Rampart Row and on the South partly by the property of Mowji Khimji and partly by a passage which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1988, St. Nos. 162 to 164 and 165, Mint Road and Fort Street and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards and 4/9 of another square yard or thereabouts but according to the Collector's bill 48 square yards and 2/9 of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 794, New No. 6016, Old Survey No. 1/1274 and New Survey No. 8492 and bounded on the East and North by the said Rampart Row, on the West partly by the property of Mowji Khimji and partly by the property First above described and on the South by the property of the said Mowji Khimji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1987, Street No. 154 to 160 Mint Road and were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3516

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Seth Chemtram Jasraj and on account and at the risk of Seth Kedarnath Bhagwandas.

25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 12½ November delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES MULLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Charabhuj Kilidas and on account and at the risk of Seth Khushal Keshavji of Sundarchowk.

4 packages 606 pieces Mulls No. 812.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES CHECK GINS OF THE FAZULBHOY, CURRIMBHOY, CRESCENT AND PEARL MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 2.45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Damodar Narsidas.

3 bales check gins of the Fazulbhoy Mills No. 902½.

3 bales check gins of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 2902½.

3 bales check gins of the Crescent Mills No. 5040.

3 bales check gins of the Pearl Mills No 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES S QUALITY SHIRTINGS OF THE PABANI MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Sha Ratilal Keshavji of Dharamraj Gully.

3 bales S quality shirtings of the Pabani Mills No. 31.

1 bale S quality shirtings of the Pabani Mills No. 41.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Popatlal Amarchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kantilal Lalbhai.

50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese sheeting No. Nine Dragoon 31.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jamnadas Haridas and on account and at the risk of Seth Jagannath Bhuramal.

13 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings of the Kurla Mills No. 91½.

14 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings of the Kurla Mills Butakchap No. 92½.

1 bale 50 pieces grey shirtings of the Kurla Mills No. 93½, Buttakchap.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SUSI OF THE KOHINOOR MILLS AND 3 BALES GINS OF THE PEARL MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Narayan Balwant and Sons and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Dunichand Devidas.

3 bales each 100 pieces Susi of the Kohinoor Mills No. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

2 bales each 100 pieces Susi of the Kohinoor Mills No. 1919.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jaghnohandas Hansraj.

3 bales each 60 pieces gins of the Pearl Mills No. 906.

AUCTION SALE 14 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-45 (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tayeb Ismalji Maskati.

9 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 6161.

5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 7200.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale Seth Ramdas Morarji of Ganeshchowk.

9 packages each 200 pairs white dhotees No. Mahakali.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE MADHAVJI MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jamnadas Vasanji Manji and on account and at the risk of Seth Dharamsey Morarji.

9 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 279.

2 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 359.

12 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 459.

25 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 1451.

5 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 1651.

8 bales each 60 pieces bleached checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 2435.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES LEAF TEA OF CALCUTTA

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Manilal Amthalal and Bros. and on account and at the risk of Multani Girdharidas Radhakishan.

13 cases each 110 lbs. leaf tea of Calcutta Lot No. 109.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES FENTS (REJA OF THE MADHOOBHOY AND MANSOOKBHOY MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Mortgagee at the godown below the building of Seth Vithal Shayant opposite the back-door of Mangaldas Market and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Vithaldas Varjivandas & co.

36 Bales Fents (Reja) of the Madhoobhoy and Mansookbhoy Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WOOLEN AND COTTON MIXED SINGLETS WITH DOUBLE BREAST.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur the representative of Messrs. Need and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji and Co., of Chakla Street.

EX. S. S. "TAIAN MARU."

N. C.—510/P. B. 3-4—2 cases each 50 dozens woolen and cotton mixed singets with double breast sizes 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES CHINA MADE SOCKS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the concerned.

15 cases each 100 dozen pairs China-made socks.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Bachubhoy Tribhovan.

2 packages each 60 pieces Shirting Prints Graham's.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES COTTON DYE CHECKS, BLEACHED TWILLS OF THE INDORE-MALWA MILLS AND 79 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE RAY SAHEB RECKCHAND MOTA, HINGANGHAT MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Gheea and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Punjabj Chambanal Divanchand:—

1 bale 50 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 674.

1 bale 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 13041.

1 bale 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 68.

2 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 1245.

3 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 4644.

8 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6565.

1 bale 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 1922.

1 bale 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6032.

1 bale 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 1202.

2 bales each 60 pieces Bleached Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 15016.

1 bale 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 5711.

2 bales each 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 788.

2 bales each 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 677.

2 bales each 50 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 3774.

1 bale 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6203.

1 bale 40 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 32111.

2 bales each 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 3322.

1 bale 60 pieces Coloured Checks of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 6911.

2 bales each 50 pieces Coloured Checks of the

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Indore-Malwa Mills No. 284.

4 bales each 40 pieces Bleached Twills of the Indore-Malwa Mills No. 3.

On account and at the risk of Seth H. Bhikaji:—

5 bales each 60 pieces Shirtings of the Ray Saheb Reckchand Mota, Hinganghat Mills No. 730 29ins. 38 yds. 5½ lbs.

4 bales each 60 pieces Shirtings of the Ray Saheb Reckchand Mota Hinganghat Mills No. 732, 31ins. 38 yards, 5 14/16 lbs.

5 bales each 60 pieces Shirtings of the Ray Saheb Reckchand Mota Hinganghat Mills No. 734, 32ins. 38 yards, 6½ lbs.

6 bales each 50 pieces Shirtings of the Ray Saheb Reckchand Mota Hinganghat Mills No. 736. 35ins. 38 yards, 6 11/16 lbs.

20 bales each 50 pieces Shirtings of the Ray Saheb Reckchand Mota Hinganghat Mills No. 739. 38ins. 38 yards, 7½ lbs.

20 bales each 50 pieces Shirtings of the Ray Saheb Reckchand Mota Hinganghat Mills No. 741, 40ins. 38 yards, 7 10/16 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

On THURSDAY the 12th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Kanjee Ghansaing Narankeri and on account and at the risk of Seth Nagardas Manilal.

11 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 11917.

7 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 12004.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.

Tues., 10th Dec., at 9-30
"CARMINETTA"

Wed., 11th Dec., at 9-30
"THE ARCADIANS"

Thurs., 12th Dec., at 9-30
"YES UNCLE"

Fri., 13th Dec., at 9-30
"MR. MANHATTAN."

Sat., 14th Dec., at 9-30
"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Sun., 15th Dec., at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
New Pathe play
"THE CHALLENGE" in 5 Parts

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
FOURTH INSTALMENT
Episodes 12—13—14
of the
THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE RED ACE
featuring
Marie Walcamp
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30. (S.T.

YOUR OWN FAVOURITE CINEMA
THE MAJESTIC
presents during this week
4th Instalment (Episodes 12, 13, 14)
of the Popular Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring
Marie Walcamp
also
The Universal Screen Magazine
and
A 'NESTOR' Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WORLD'S FOREMOST CINE-STAR
Miss PEARL WHITE
IN
PATHE'S LATEST & BEST SERIAL
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
in 20 startling episodes
Assisted by
ANTONIO MORENO
The Dashing Hero.
Story by ARTHUR B. REEVE
The writer of "Exploits of Elaine" etc.
WHO IS THE HOODED TERROR?
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
FROM LIMOUSIN TO QUERCY. (Travel)
THE NON-STOP KID (Comic by Luke)
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EMPIRE 10-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M

The Adventures of
STINGAREE
THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 MORE DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2
PATHE NEW COMIC
"A BIG IDEA BY LUKE" in 2 Parts

SEASON CLOSING SHORTLY!!
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE
HUMPHREY-BISHOP
COMEDY AND OPERATIC Co
To-Night and Wednesday
Last Performances.
OF THE
"FAUST PROGRAMME" (No. 2)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY NEXT
Last Performances
OF THE
"CARMEN PROGRAMME" (No. 3)
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5-30 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5-30 SPECIAL MATINEES
PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee.—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re 1. Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY
GRAND PICTURE BILL
Miss Malvina Longfellow
in a 5-reel Ruffell's Feature Play
"FOR ALL ETERNITY"
Founded on the grand old English song.
A most interesting and exciting story showing how the lost memory of a woman was recovered when she heard a lady sing the old English Song "For All Eternity," which was a favourite one in her past happy life, and how she recovers her lost happiness in the end.
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 Box seats Rs 2 Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5
IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESCINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

THE FIRST WEEK
of the absorbing story of the Mystical Man—his Revenge, his Love, his Hate, his Justice
"JUDEX"
7,000 feet this week
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

X'MAS PRESENT
OUR
Gem Damaskeene Safety Razors
prove to be extremely useful X'mas presents. Fresh consignment now received. Prices to suit all pockets.
Rs. 4-8.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING
32 BRASS TOYS
AND
30 WOODEN TOYS
well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.
26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood Re. 1-0 0
THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CITY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company
GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS
(482-84, Abdul Rehman St., BOMBAY)
whose beautiful jewelleries of artistic designs, of gold, silver, diamonds, &c., have been universally praised.
Up-country orders executed by V.P.P
Guarantee given.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION
For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.
Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.
FOSTER & SONS,
CHEMISTS
BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

Vedic Philosophy.
In this land of the Vedas, who should not know what the Vedas and Commentaries upon them say on the Problems of Life and Death?
A nicely bound Volume of about 500 pages, printed on high class glazed paper, will give you all you need know on these subjects. Pandit Bihari Lal B. A. Shastri's Vedas and their Angas and Upangas established on valid principles and Vedic interpretations, examines Mehidhar's and Sayanas commentaries and explains Vedic teaching on Karm Kand, Upasna Kand, and Gyan Kand. It also gives a clear account of the teachings of the Brahmanas and Upnishads. It is an invaluable guide on Vedic Philosophy.
Price **Rs. 5.** *Postage Free.*
BOMBAY PUSTAKALAYA,
LAHORE.

HERE IS WHAT YOU WANT
Xmas Presents
or your friends and relations, wife and children, young and old, and for your dear near and distant.
YOU WILL FIND AT
China-Japan Stores
AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
Near Crawford Market
Xmas Crackers, Bon-Bons, Fancy Goods, Presentation Articles, Decoration Articles, *e.g.* Flags, Garlands, Festoons, Lanterns, etc., at
Wholesale Prices at
CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
Please read the Show-board it contains.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	38,000
Mid. Americans spot	21 01
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	27.56
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	26.30
Mar.	25 35
May	24 70
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 25 / Mar. 24.94 Rendered as received.	

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	20
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot	21.18
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.	26 15
Mar.	25.13
May	24.30
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	25.45
Mar.	24.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	19.84
Jan.	19.50
Feb.	17.66
Mar.	16.50
April	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Month	To-day's price.
Dec.	19.92
Jan.	18.63
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.70
April	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	19.89
Jan.	18.63
Feb.	17.63
Mar.	16.64
April	16.61

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	19 73
Jan.	18 5s
Feb.	17 55
Mar.	16 51
April	15.15

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Dec.	27.56

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.24
,, ,, Fully Good	14.79
,, ,, Fine	15.28
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.08
,, ,, Fully Good	16.83
,, ,, Fine	17.33
,, Broach Good	16.43
,, ,, Fully Good	16.98
,, ,, Fine	16.93

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.04
,, ,, Fully Good	14.79
,, ,, Fine	15.29
,, No. 1 Oomr. Good	16.08
,, ,, Fully Good	16.13
,, ,, Fine	17.33
,, Broach Good	16.43
,, ,, Fully Good	16.98
,, ,, Fine	16.93

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 5th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	76,000,000	Inc.	206,000
Public Deposits	26,500,000	Dec.	3,300,000
Other do.	154,000,000	Inc.	10,500,000
Govt. Securities	73,500,000	,,	10,900,000
Other do.	97,600,000	Dec.	3,400,000
Notes and Gold	27,400,000	,,	900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 15 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports			19,000
,, Exports to Great Britain			Nil
,, to Continent			Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)			10¾
Demand Bills			4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars			101½

New York, Dec. 3rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports			29,000
,, Exports to Great Britian			19,000
,, to Continent			Nil
Futures at New York Jan.			25.60
,, ,, March			24.75
,, ,, May			24 18
Spot Cotton at New York			26.15
,, ,, Orleans			25 25
utures at New Orleans Jan.			25 18
March			24.27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			10¾
Demand Bills			4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars			101½

New York, Dec. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports			22,000
,, Exports to Great Britain			Nil
,, to Continent			Nil
Futures at New York Jan.			25.90
,, ,, Mar.			24.90
,, ,, May.			24.10
Spot Cotton at New York			26.55
,, ,, Orleans			26 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.			25.25
,, ,, Mar.			24.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			10¾
Demand Bills			4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars			101½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 4th.

Rentes 3%	62
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55¾
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	53¾
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70¾ Ex. Divd.
Government Securities 3 %	60¾ Ex. Divd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

London, Dec. 5th.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55¾
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	53¾
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70¾ Ex Di.
Government Securities 3 %	60¾
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	25 97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5 % New.	£94

London, Dec. 5th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 4th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24

Tone:—Buyers are holding off as business is impossible owing to cable delays.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Sellers	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crops Dec. Sellers	2/3½

London, Dec 5th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan Mar. Nominal	22
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Sellers	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec Sellers	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 9.

The Marwadi Bazar opened at Rs. 576 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 567, remaining steady at Rs. 568-69 for some time. After touching Rs. 570 the price dropped to Rs. 565 and at 4-15 p.m., was Rs. 562 on offices selling. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 559 and improved to Rs. 561, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues only moderate and prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	55
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	,,	43
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	,,	515

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 9TH DECEMBER 1918.

Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	562
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	432
Fine M. G. Oomras	,,	512
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	,,	434

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Dec 1918.

Cotton	7,721 bales
Wheat	3,438 Qrts
Linseed	12 309 ,,
Rape, &c.	2 671 ,,
Gingellyseed	283 ,,
Poppyseed	554 ,,
Groundnuts	2 409 ,,
Castorseed	3 344 ,,
Rice	179 ,,
Myrabollams	2 363 ,,
Cottonseed	9 267 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	742 ,,
Jowar	Nil ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Dec. 9th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Railway Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	77 0 0	11 1 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	76 0 0	11 0 0
,, Karachi Bazuta	79 0 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 4 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
,, Thin	12 14 0	13 8 0
Teeleseed, White 85-15	110 0 0	12 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25		
,, Gajar 50-50		
,, Black	80 0 0	17 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	102 0 0	
Mowraseed	6 12 0	
Bile	48 0 0	
Castorseed	61 0 0	12 4 0
Forward:		
Wheat April-May	9 6 0	
Linseed May	14 12 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 9th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 12
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 8
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Edward No. 10	0 14 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 11 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9th, 1918.

		Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic		1 5 15
Bank Demand		1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	Unchgd.	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand		152½
American Dollars		279
Hongkong	,,	127½
Shanghai	,,	213½
Japan	,,	130
Singapore	,,	134

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-9.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 148 4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 349.
D. D. on [illegible]

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday, 9th December, 1918.

Shed	Steamer	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A.	Burrumbeet	1771	N F	N F	B
C.	Hiwara	946	China	10-12-18	M & Co
G.	Linga	956	..	..	W M & Co
L.	Lyeemoong	2122	N. F.	N. F.	M & Co
M.	Shubert	516	..	N. F.	J R I M
Q.	St. Keran	500	N F	N F	M B Kanga
10	Ton Crane				
	Dorie	2478	..	..	..
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Tyo Maru	228	Bonah	N F	H S Gregory
2	City of Chester	582	Hull	1-12-18	J F & Co
3	Shokwo Maru	1904	Not fixed	N F	O S Kanga
3	Sumatra	4258	Kobe	9-12-18	O S Kanga
	Maru				
4	Saigon Maru	5740	Marseilles	14-2-8	O S K
6	Kasado Maru	5726	Colombo	N F	O S Kanga
10	War Bittern	3150	Liverpool	11-12-18	W & A Graham & Co
14	Dwarka	750	P. Gulf	9-12-18	M & Co
15	Zayani	2627	P. Gulf	9-12-18	H S Gregory & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	N F	N F	P G S & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Bahadurl	879	Mangalore	9-12-18	B S N & Co
	Irrawadi	834	Karachi	10-12-18	
	Kaveri	553	,,	,,	
	Mahsudi	849	N F	N F	
	Pesahl	552	N F	N F	
	Sabarmati	523	N F	N F	
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Magdalena	2949	N F	N F	D R I M
2	Barpeta	1877	N F	N F	M & Co
4	Treveshe	2115	N F	N F	M & Co
6	Varsova	449	Rangoon	10-12-18	M & Co
7	Giannacvical	3821	Liverpool	11-12-18	J F & Co
10	Mutra	1950	N F	N F	M & Co
11	Paramotta	2210	N F	N F	M & Co
12	Chanda	4960	London	14-1-19	M & Co
12	Swanen	793	N F	N F	D R I M
13	Chandara	4861	N F	N F	M & Co
14	Chusan	4138	N F	N F	D R I M
14	(Off-				
	shore Yunnan	1208	N F	N F	D R I M
15	Taiwan	1440	N F	N F	D R I M
17	Mangalore				
	Haney	800	N F	N F	D R I M
18	Syria	4240	N F	N F	M & Co
	A. D. STATION.				
Furnes		2120	N F	N F	M & Co
	IN THE STREAM.				
Damra		Rangoon	N F	N F	M & Co
Gonda		Cochin	N F	N F	M & Co
Chinsang		Not fixed	N F	N F	M & Co
Tungwah		1170	N F	N F	

S.S. Goldengate Williams Rangoon.
S.S. Tanjore Owen London, etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
S.S. Ban Hong Liong for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
S.S. Saigon Maru for Marseilles, etc.
S.S. Goldengate:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goldengate, 9,016 tons, Captain R. S. Williams, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with cargo.
S.S. Tanjore:—The B. I. S. N. Co's mail steamer Tanjore, 2,770 tons, Captain J. Owen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, with a general cargo and mail.
S.S. Hosiam Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Hosiam Maru left Kobe for Singapore, Westward bound on 1st December, 1918.
S.S. Kosuka Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Kosuka Maru left Hongkong for Singapore, Westward bound on 30th November 1918.

D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1928.
3½ per cent. War Loan, 1925-47.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 48.
4 per cent. Funding Loan, 60.
3½ per cent. Paper, 48.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Loan dated due 1926, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust loan dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal loan dated, 54.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 99.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust loan dated, 83.
3 per cent. Municipal Taxes, 93.
3 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:

Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market opened firm but closed weak owing Bulls clearing profits.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1910, Swan 512-8 Simplex 640, Shahpurji 112-8, Pearls 402-8, New Great 282-8, Madhowji 1915, Luxmi Cotton 1440, Kohinoor 1060, Currimbhoy 315, Kastoorchand 1020, Ind. Bleaching 160, Finlay 412-8, Fazulbhoy, 637-8, David 600, Crescent 195, Colaba 1,500, Century 365, Nagpur 2,165 x d. By. Cotton 555, by. Uniteds 785, by. Dyeing 1225, Bundi 25-4, ind. Cement 310, Katni Ord. 2-0, Katni Defd. 1280, Tata New Defd. 370, Tata Old Defd. 155, Tata 0.220, Shivrajpur 34, Alcocks 742-8, By. Burma 742-8, By. Tramway 442-8, By. Steam 315, Tata Hydro: 1,150

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1910, Swan 512-8, Simplex 642-8, Shahpurji 113-8, Pearls 500, New Great 280, Madhowji 1920, Luxmi Cotton 1,500, Kohinoor 1,070, Currimbhoy 315, Kastoorchand 1 020, Ind. Bleaching 160, Finlay 412-8, Fazulbhoy 637-8, David 602-8, Crescent 195, Colaba 1,500, Century 367-8, Nagpur 2,170, Cy. Cotton 5'7 8, By. Dyeing 1,225, Bundi 25, Ind. Cement 319, Katni Ord. 220, Katni Defd. 1 220, Tata New Defd. 390, Tata Old Defd. 842 8, Tata Ord. 220, Shivrajpur 35, Alcock 745, By. Burma 745 By. Tramway 447-8, By. Steam 315, Tata Hydro: 1,180.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 7th December, 1918

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,86,795
,, Deposits at Branches	61,03,714
	12,01,90,509
Other Deposits	23,45,77,178
Post Bills	3,831
Sundries	13,19,076
Rs.	24,62,91,983

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,27,46,475
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,98,33,249
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	7,71,09,766
Bills Discounted and Purchased	181,12 14
Dead Stock	6,99 38
Stamps	2,774
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	4,92 765
Sundries	1 60 717
Cash	7,45 9 919
Rs.	24 12 91 905

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 9th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 58,8[illegible]	Rs. 2 [illegible]
Cash Certificates	4,820 8	7 04 108 8
Total	63,620-8	28 5[illegible]

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY.

COTTON CONTRACT BILL PASSED

REMUNERATION TO RECEIVERS TO BE RESTRICTED.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, H. E. the Governor presiding.

At the outset in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Dr. Fernandes the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye moved a resolution conveying ...to his Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of the Council's devotion to the Throne and an expression of loyal congratulations at the complete success of the Allies. The resolution having been passed with acclamation, the Council proceeded to discuss the Select Committee's report on the Cotton Contracts Control Bill, which passed the second and third reading and became law. The Hon. Mr. Kamat moved a resolution to limit the remuneration to Receivers to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 in one year. The motion was carried, 17 members voting in favour and 13 against.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Seated besides his Excellency on the platform were Mr. Carmichael, Mr. G. S. Curtis and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, members of the Executive Council, and among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Willingdon.

VICTORY REJOICINGS.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Dr. Fernandes. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved the following resolution before any other business was taken up by the Legislative Council:—

"This Council requests H. E. the Governor to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of the Council's devotion to his Majesty's throne and person and an expression of loyal congratulations at the complete success of the cause of the Empire and its Allies in the Great War."

He said it was proper at the Council after the conclusion of the armistice and the practical conclusion of the war to move such a resolution. As members of the British Empire they were second to none in their feelings of gratification and congratulations to his Majesty on the most successful termination of the war. India had played its part in the most gratifying way and th part that India had played had been well acknowledged by all the statesmen in th British Empire. It there was one person the Empire who had worked the hardest fo the conclusion it was his Majesty the King Emperor himself ("hear, hear"). The Bo u bay city and the Presidency had played their part in the war, and Bombay being the base from which men and materials had been sent to the many theatres of war, they could take a proper pride that they had taken an important part in the operations. The non-officials in the Presidency had taken an important part in he,ping the Government, as well as the officials, to bring the war to a successful conclusion. The German Emperor made a mistake when he based false hopes that there would be trouble in India. India was throbbing with new life and was looking forward with great eagerness. India was looking forward to wider future for itself on the successful con clusion of the war, and they looked forward in earnest of the greater days, for whic the war had been fought.

BOMBAY AND THE WAR.

Mr. G. K. Parekh, supporting the resolution, said the war had united India and the Empire in a yet closer bond. As soon as the war was declared, India had placed both men and resources at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the successful prosecution of the war and had thus manifested its loyalty to the Crown. They in Bombay had contributed their mite to the war loan and given sufficient proof of their anxiety to cooperate with Government. In this connection they could never forget the great service which her Excellency Lady Willingdon had rendered by starting a women's organisation for helping the prosecution of the war and for relieving the distress of their soldiers.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas supporting the resolution on behalf of Sind, said they in India appreciated that the part played by the British Empire had greatly contributed to the successful termination of the war, and they were proud that they belonged to that Empire. The part played by British India in the successful termination of the war was no mean part.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna heartily endorsed the sentiments conveyed in the resolution. The war that had just ended had been the greatest that had ever been waged in the history of mankind. The struggle had been between right and might and the enemy boasted of his might derived by subjecting his people to the galling yoke of a militaristic system. The crowning victory now achieved gave them hope that the Germans would never again be able to excercise their brulality or their savagery over any other nation in the world. Men, material and money had naturally been most essential in this war and every component part of the British Empire including India had contributed its share in a manner which had evoked the admiration of the world at large. If India were not denied the privilege of sending its soldiers to fight for the Empire nearly twenty years ago in the South African war Germany would not have raised the false hopes it lid of the possible defection of India from the British in 1914. They were thankful therefore that in this war more than 12 lakhs Indians had been sent overseas and more than 11½ lakhs had been recruited in this country during the period of the war and that Indian soldiers had fought side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the British, the Colonial and the Allied troops with equal valour and heroism. Great Britain had emerged from this war more triumphant than it was ever before and as Indians they felt a pride in forming part and parcel of an Empire which perhaps was the greatest since the commencement of the world. In wishing therefore greater success and greater prosperity in the ages to come to the British Empire they recognised that they wished greater success and greater prosperity to themselves as well.

Sheikh G. H. Hidayatallah said the news of the successful termination of the war had been received with universal rejoicings and they hoped that it would be the precursor of a permanent peace. India, from its prince to its peasant, had contributed its quota to the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. S. B. Upasani heartily supported the resolution and endorsed the sentiments expressed in it. He hoped his Excellency would personally convey the resolution to his Majesty for there could be no better messenger than his Excellency to convey this message.

INDIAN TROOPS' HEROISM.

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer said that from the very outset, the people of this country had grasped the significance of the terrible struggle, and appreciated the great issues that were at stake. They, wholeheartedly threw themselves into the conflict, and rendered to the Empire, every sacrifice that was demanded of them. It was the unique privilege of Indian soldiers to fight in the ranks of the armies of Great Britain, the Colonies, and the Allies, for the cause of right and freedom and, they covered themselves with glory on different battlefields of Europe, Africa and Asia. By her achievements, India had won a higher place in the Empire, and her contribution to the victorious conclusion of the war, had been as effective as it had been generous. The Mahomedans of India, had fought as valiantly and loyalty, as any other class of his Majesty's subjects, and it could not but be a matter of pride and satisfaction to them, that the cause of *truth right* and *liberty*, which was espoused by the Government of the King Emperor, and by the Governments of the Allied nations and which, they whole-heartedly supported, had at last won a brilliant triumph. It was his proud privilege to join, on behalf of his Mahomedan community of this Presidency, in the congratulations, which were being humbly offered to his Most Gracious Majesty, on the splendid victory, which the Empire and the Allies had achieved over an enemy, who had proved himself a foe of civilization. The ordeal through which it had passed, had made the Empire stronger and more closely united and had helped to bring about a better understanding, between the various races and nations that constituted it. They were only doing their plain and loyal duty in offering their felicitations to the King Emperor, at this time of rejoicing.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta cordially associated himself with the resolution on behalf of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It was a matter of pride to the Corporation that the services they had rendered had been recognised in such a generous manner. Just as India had played her part and done her duty in the dark day of the war, so now in the hour of victory they offered their loyal congratulations.

GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

H. E. the President said he gave his very cordial support to the resolution, expressing as it did their intense loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and their deep gratification that the dreadful war had come to a conclusion. He cordially endorsed what Mr. R. P. Paranjpye had said of the magnificent example as shown constantly during the last four-and-half years. He assured them that he would forward the terms of the resolution to the proper quarters—to his Majesty and he would be extremely gratified to see the resolution.

The resolution was then passed amid loud cheers from the members.

COTTON CONTRACTS CONTROL BILL.

The Council then took up the consideration of the Bill to provide for the contral of dealings in cotton in the Presidency of Bombay.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Select Committee's report was as follows:—

We have thought it desirable to increase the number of members of the board, and in view of the strong feeling in favour of the introduction of the elective principle in the constitution of the Cotton Contracts Board we have framed amendments of clause 3 of the bill to provide for the election of three members of the Board by the members of the clearing house and of two members by the Millowners' Association of Bombay. We recognise the difficulty that exists at present in constituting electorates which shall be really representative of the cotton trade; was this difficulty which led to the exclusion of the elective principle from the bill as it was introduced. We have, however, considered the circumstances very carefully and are of opinion that the modifications proposed in our draft may be safely given effect to.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—Paragraphs (a) and (b) have been substituted for the original paragraph (a). It would be impracticable to extend the operation of the act to the whole presidency in accordance with the provision in the original draft, but it may be necessary to apply the act in places outside the city of Bombay in order to prevent evasion of its provisions.

Clause 3.—Sub-clause (9) provides for certain matters of procedure which we consider should be mentioned in the act.

We are in favour of a sub-clause excluding aliens from membership of the Board as follows:—

"(10) No person may be nominated or elected as a member of the Board unless he is a British subject or a subject of any state in India under the protection or political control of his Majesty."

The policy involved in this amendment will, we believe, be generally approved, and we therefore think that it would avoid difficulty in future if an express provision on the subject is enacted in the first local measure dealing with the trade. We have not, however, included such a clause in the bill as we understand that a reference is being made to the Government of India on the subject.

Clause 4.—We have substituted the word "approval" for "control" because the exact effect of the latter word would be doubtful, and a consequential amendment has accordingly been made in paragraph (h). A few particulars have been added in paragraphs (b), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of this clause. The addition to paragraph (h) is to make the intention of the draft clearer. New paragraphs (n) and (o) have been added to provide for certain matters of procedure. Paragraph (j) has been omitted because we are of opinion that there will not be any necessity for forming a new association in addition to the body of members of the clearing house, which the bill already provides for.

Clause 5.—The words here added are in accordance with the intention of the original draft.

Clause 6.—This clause makes the members of the existing clearing house members of the clearing house constituted under the bill, and contains certain Temporary provisions respecting the constitution of the board and the rules.

A NEW INSTITUTION.

Mr. Carmichael said the Clearing House was a new institution, and everything was in an experimental stage, and it was possible for anybody to become a member on payment of the entrance fees. It might possibly happen that the control of the Clearing House might pass into the hands of a body of men who were not actual buyers of cotton. The trade itself asked for Government interference, and although it was an unusual step Government stepped in, as they (merchants) wanted to place the cotton trade on a sounder basis. They had to deal with the most important branch of trade in Bombay. What was required was unity of action and unity of control, and although it was a delicate plant to control the Committee was set up for that purpose. He thanked the Select Committee for the expert advice they had given him. He moved that the Bill be read a second time.

SUGGESTED WIDER EFFECTIVE BASIS.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said the Bill in the form in which it was now presented was certainly more acceptable than what it was at the first reading. If the Select Committee had not been able to introduce the elective element to the fullest extent it had altered the original proposal of a Board of only eight nominated members to a Board of twelve, of whom seven including the Chairman were to be nominated by Government and the remaining five to be elected. Some of them on the Select Committee would have certainly preferred the elective principle to have been carried much further, but as there were various difficulties and as unanimity of opinion could not be secured, they deemed it prudent to arrive at the understanding which was now before the council and the more so as the present Bill was a tentative one, rather than risk the introduction of the elective element altogether. Should the Board as now proposed work successfully, which he had no doubt would be the case, it would later on very considerably strengthen the hands of this Council to insist upon all the members being elected and none nominated when the permanent measure which was intended to be placed on the statute was brought up for legislation. If there was any doubt in the minds of some of the members of the Select Committee in regard to the efficiency of bodies like the Marwari Chamber or the Indian Brokers' Association or the Muccadums' Association to enjoy the right of election, there was no possible ground to withhold such a privilege from so advanced and intelligent a body as the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. Out of a total annual crop of about 60 lakhs bales of Indian cotton, 22 lakhs were consumed by the 87 mills which were located in Bombay City. This city therefore consumed one-fifth the total Indian crop and consequently the Bombay Mill Owners were entitled to at least one-fifth the number of seats. The Select Committee had allotted to this body two seats at present. After much discussion the Select Committee by a majority came to the conclusion that if there were to be any more elected members such a privilege for the present should only be extended to members of the Clearing House and they be given the right to return three representatives. Now, the Clearing House was already composed of members who represented all the different interests in the trade, such as merchants who sold locally, export houses, mill agents, brokers, muccadums and others and they might well hope that it would be possible for that body to return three men who would represent if not all the different interests in the trade, at least three of the most important interests.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

The object of the Cotton Control Board which by this Bill would supersede the Cotton Control Committee was to check excessive speculation and carry on the cotton trade on the lines laid down in Liverpool and at New York. The management of the Liverpool Cotton Association as also of the New York Cotton Exchange was in the hands of its own members who were exclusively brokers. Brokers there were in a very much stronger position than in Bombay and they could not possibly confine the management in Bombay to brokers alone. In Bombay all the different interests required to be represented on the Board. Previously cotton contracts were in accordance with the rules of either the Bombay Cotton Trades Association or the Bombay Cotton Exchange. The Board which was a body recognised by Government would now frame rules and amongst other things would have a Clearing House. It would be in the interest of the trade therefore if all bodies having anything to do with cotton gradually merged into the Clearing House and the Clearing House blossomed out into the Bombay Cotton Exchange when it would be proper for its Board to consist of no others than its own members. They ought to be ready for such a change by the time the permanent Act was ready to be brought up for consideration by this Council. It might be argued that because this Bill was intended to be introduced as a temperary measure during the war it might be dropped as the war is practically over. He (the speaker) requested the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill to be good enough in his reply to inform the Council if for the purposes of this section the end of the war was to be reckoned as from 11th November, the date of the signing of the armistice or from the date of the signing of the Peace terms. An assurance that the contemplated permanent measure would be introduced within a reasonably short time would facilitate the passing of this temporary Bill for the Council might well hope that the elected element to its fullest extent would be included in the permanent statute if the Board as now proposed had worked satisfactorily.

MR. UPASANI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. S. B. Upasani regretted he had not been able to support the Bill when it was first brought before the Council, and that he could not support it now even in its altered form, because the most objectionable parts of it had not been removed. He saw no reason why, now that the war was over, the Bill should be proceeded with, and he would therefore ask Government to drop it.

Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah said the Bill as it came out from the Select Committee was decidedly an improvement on the original On account of the after-effects of the war was very necessary in the interests of the people that the Bill should be passed into law.

ATTITUDE OF COTTON TRADE.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said cotton trade in Bombay was in favour of Clearing House, and had it not been for such a house the trade would have been on the same old basis. The last clearing was for one crore and sixty lakhs of rupees. He was surprised at the opposition of Mr. Upasani. Even in the representation of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce there was nothing which suggested that the Bill should be dropped. He advocated election by compartment from the trade itself. Racial and communal considerations had ruled in the market since the year 1875, and these differences had been brought up many times. He wished that the differences which the tra wanted to remove were not accentuated b the Council. The scheme as devised was the best, and the safest. The best interests of the trade had been safeguarded properly by the present Bill.

INTERESTS OF MOFUSSIL TRADE.

Rao Saheb Harilal D. Desai could not wholly appreciate the issue raised by Mr. Purshottamdas. He did not agree with him that it was a question which concerned Bombay alone; Bombay might have a monopoly of wealth and influence but not of trains also (laughter). The mofussil people were intelligent as the people of Bombay take a part in the discussion. Governments were not the experts in trade and th would have naturally to rely on the advice people who might have their own motiv for the particular advice given.

Mr. Osborne Marshall said no control all had been exercised by the Governmen on the Committee.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Carmichael said what the Government had done was they had simply provided the machinery, since they had been asked by the trade to interfere. A good many things had been done as a war measure and the Bill should not be condemned simply because it was a war measure. With reference to Mr. Sethna's question he said the war would be taken to have ended on th day when the peace was signed. The organisation of the Clearing House had not been yet fully completed. The object of Government was to secure unity for the whole trade, and not for any particular section community.

GOVERNOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

H. E. the President said he should like to bring to the recollection of the members that opposed the second reading, the reason for which the Bill had been brought forward. The reason was the serious condition of things in the business circles in Bombay created on account of the heavy gambling in Broach cotton. Various cotton trade associations tried to organise the matter but did not succeed on account of the considerable disagreement that prevailed and they therefore finally came to Goverament for help in the matter. This Bill had been brought in at the specific request of the cotton industry generally. He quite saw that the main question in regard to the Bill was the constitution of the committee, whether it should be elected or not. Government at first were of opinion that the committee should be nominated as the Bill was a purely temporary measure. But the Bill rent to the Select Committee and it had finally come out with the composition of the committee in the proportion of seven nominated to five elected members. The members, who had opposed the Bill, generally gave the impression that they thought Government was going to exercise some malicious authority on these seven nominated members. Would the nominated members of this Council say that they had subordinated their opinions or votes to the jurisdiction of the Governor or the Government?

(Continued on page 5.)

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 4.)

It was perfectly clear that Government would nominate the best possible men on the committee, and he should not think much of them if they did not exercise their independent judgment in the consideration of questions before them.

The second reading of the Bill was carried, and the consideration of the Bill clause by clause, was then taken up.

MR. UPASANI'S AMENDMENTS.

Clause 2 (a) read as follows:—

"Contract" means a contract to be performed in whole or in part in Bombay for the purchase or sale of cotton;

To this Mr. Upasani moved: omit the words "to be performed etc." and substitute for them the words "made or to be performed in the city of."

Mr. Upasani said the amendment was with a view to showing that the rules would only be applicable to contracts made in Bombay and not in other parts of the Presidency.

The Advocate-General said the clause was introduced so that there could be no evasion of the Act. To bring the contracts within the purview of the Act, it was necessary to have such a clause. People might make contracts in Bandra with the object of ebading their responsibility to the Act and to prevent such a thing it was necessary to have the clause.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Upasani moved an amendment omitting from the Bill the powers given to Government to include by notification any part of the Presidency in the word "Bombay." He said that now that the war had terminated there would be no occasion for extending the measure to the other parts of the Presidency.

Mr. T. J. Strangman said the clause had been intended to prevent an evasion of the Act by some people who might start the thing at Bandra or Coorla; and without this provision such contracts made there could not be brought within the operation of the Bill.

The amendment was defeated.

Amendments moved by Mr. Upasani and Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, reducing the number of nominated members of the Board and increasing that of elected members were lost.

EXCLUSION OF ALIEN SUBJECTS.

Mr. G. Carmichael moved as an amendment: "That no person may be nominated or elected as a member of the board unless he is a British subject or a subject of any state in India under the protection or political control of his Majesty."

Mr. Carmichael said the Select Committee were in favour of restricting the membership of the board as suggested in the amendment, but they did not include the matter in their report because it was desirable to inform the Government of India of the matter and enquire whether they would oppose the proposed restriction. The Government of India had not raised the objection, and consequently he moved the amendment.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Upasani moved that clause 4 (2) be omitted. The section ran as follows:

(2) In making any rule or by-law under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of this section the board may direct that a breach of it shall on conviction by a magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Mr. Carmichael opposed, as he thought the mover's suggestion that the members should be asked to make a deposit was an absurd one. The amendment was rejected.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed into law.

A MINOR MEASURE.

Mr. G. Carmichael moved the first reading of a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

Mr. Carmichael said the amendments proposed to make minor changes in certain enactments. Some were clerical errors which it was proposed to remove, and it was also proposed to effect certain improvements, which were considered desirable.

The first reading was carried, and the Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

WATER CURE.

Mr. S. D. Garud moved:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that a Committee be appointed to investigate the efficacy of water as a cure for disease and to indicate the steps that should be taken to popularise its use for the cure of disease in the mofussil."

He said the influenza epidemic was the cause of the present resolution. Many of the people in the mofussil never saw the face of a doctor in their life time, and if at all they could get a doctor it was only when it was too late to cure the patients. No superstition had killed so many patients in the world as the one that drugs cured a man of all his maladies. Drugs had never cured a single man of his disease, but when it was claimed that they had saved so many lives, he thought it was nature which had done that. He then referred in detail to the water cure system as resorted to both in the East and the West. Most of the diseases could be cured by a rational use of water, and was it not worth their while to popularise its use?

Mr. Curtis wanted to know the particular means Mr. Garud proposed for popularising the methods he had advocated.

Mr. Garud said the Government should appoint a committee and determine upon the best means.

Lord Willingdon said if the suggestions of Mr. Garud were adopted they would have to abolish all medical colleges and take to water. (laughter).

RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Curtis regretted he could not accept the resolution. The paper which had been read by Mr. Garud dealt with a question which could be properly discussed by a medical council as it demanded a knowledge of physiology. It was hardly a matter for discussion by this Council.

The resolution was lost.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that early steps be taken to abolish the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and to hand over its work to the Bombay Municipality."

Mr. Mehta said they had expected to receive a reply earlier than that, but he would take that opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks to his Excellency for the great pains he had taken to acquaint himself with all the details of the question. Many a time his Excellency had visited the slums in company with the members of the Corporation, and he had attended to that question from every point of view from the application of building bye-laws, to the clearing or the slums in the city, housing of the poor, and the further expansion of the city of Bombay. There was another reason. He would mention to the members in confidence that knowing his Excellency's liberal views the speaker had expected a favourable reply from his Excellency. The letter which had been published in the papers that morning was a matter of gratification and it would evoke great enthusiasm in the Corporation. When the city Improvement Trust was created the city was in the throes of a great calamity, the plague, and the Corporation had neither the stuff nor the means to cope with the disease. But they had got over all that, and the Corporation were able to deal with all such emergencies.

CORPORATION'S CAPACITY TO DEAL WITH PROBLEM.

Lord Willingdon had paid a glowing tribute to the work which some of the members of the Corporation had done during the last influenza epidemic and it was a matter of gratification to them all that the younger members of the Corporation had the capacity and willingness to handle all such situations. He did not propose to rake up the ashes of the old controversy between the Trust and the Municipality. Where the lives of the people were concerned money was no question. When the dust of the controversy was laid, when the responsibility and power were centred in one body it would be their (Corporation's) constant endeavour to serve the best interests of the city. With the transfer of the Trust the long struggle would come to an end—the struggle for local self-Government. Every intelligent visitor to the city had remarked upon the anomaly of two self-governing bodies in the city. The services for which the Corporation paid must be controlled by the Corporation, and that was the principle laid down by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when he came to a settlement with the Government about the Police charges. He took that opportunity of thanking the Government for what they had done and for the liberal assistance which they had extended to the Corporation with regard to Primary Education. He thanked the Governor for having decided the whole matter in such a satisfactory manner.

THANKS TO SIR IBRAHIM.

It was the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha the doyen of the Corporation, who had raised objection when the Trust was created but it was due to the persistence of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah that the issues were clearly raised, and the speaker doubted whether the case of the Corporation could have been placed in a better manner and more lucidly than by him. Lord Willingdon would be long remembered for that gracious act of justice and for the recognition of the Corporation's fitness to manage all its affairs relating to matters of self-Government.

The resolution was then by leave withdrawn.

REMUNERATION OF RECEIVERS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to represent to his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay the desirability of adding a proviso to the following effect at the end of sub-rule (6) of Rule 408 (published at page 2221 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I. dated the 12th of December 1912) regarding the scale of fees for the remuneration of Receivers. viz:—'Provided that the maximum remuneration payable to any Receiver in any one year shall not exceed Rs. 30.000, any excess of fees levied being refunded at the end of each year to the estates concerned in proportion to the excess over the maximum."

PREPOSTEROUS REMUNERATION.

Mr. Kamat said that by the word "receiver" he meant any receivers appointed by the High Court. There had been no limit fixed as to the maximum amount which a receiver could obtain in the course of a year. At present a receiver could obtain Rs. 40,000, or Rs. 50,000 or even two lakhs of rupees in a year and Government should ask the High Court to make it impossible for any individual receiver to receive such preposterous remuneration. Under the scale fixed by the High Court, it was permissible for the receiver in the estate of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal to claim and obtain two lakhs of rupees at the rate of one per cent. for taking possession of the property wirth two crores of rupees. He was told a decision had been given that morning in that suit. He (the speaker) said it was in the interests of the public and litigants that the maximum amount which a receiver could receive in the course of a year should not exceed Rs. 30,000.

"NO QUESTION OF PATRONAGE."

Mr. T. J. Strangman was in sympathy with a great deal of what Mr. Kamat had said, but the particular resolution moved by Mr. Kamat was impracticable. The High Court could appoint any receivers it liked and in each case the remuneration which receivers received was subject to the sanction of the High Court. Mr. Sethna's position was this. He was in the same category as any ordinary business man and got payment for what work he did. And whoever had heard of a suggestion that Government should take from business men what they earned in excess of a particular amount? And yet that was what Mr. Kamat's suggestion practically came to. There was no question whatever of patronage in this matter. It was a case of Hobson's choice, for the only person who had set himself up for this kind of work was Mr. Sethna.

QUESTION UNDER JUDICIAL CONSIDERATION.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the resolution was somewhat premature, for the question was still under judicial discussion. It was a matter which was strictly one which affected the internal management of the High Court and rested absolutely with the judges. The High Court as the result of this suggestion might go further into the matter and revise the scale of fees and fix the maximum. But it would not be appropriate for them to make a suggestion to the High Court as to the manner in which it should discharge that function.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Kamat said he was surprised to hear that there was nobody else but Mr. Sethna to take up that work. He thought the work could be given to other barristers.

The resolution was carried, seventeen members voting in favour of and thirteen against it.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

INTERPELLATIONS.

FRANCHISE AND FUNCTIONS COMMITTEES.

By the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri:—

Q.—(a) Which cities in the Bombay Presidency are to be visited by the Franchise and Functions Committees; (b) the names of any individuals, officials and non-officials and of any public bodies which have been asked to give evidence before each of the Comittees; (c) the names of persons selected for appointment as co-opted members for the Bombay Presidency on each of the Committees?

A.—(a) Government has as yet no information on this subject. (b) The question is under consideration. (c) The names of the co-opted members are:—*Franchise Committee.*—K. Natarajan, Esq., B.A., and L. C. Crump, Esq., I.C.S.; *Functions Committee*—N. M. Samarth, Esq., B.A., LL.B. and P. J. Mead, Esq., I.C.S.

INTERNMENT OF J. T. MANSUKHANI.

Q.—(a) Is Government aware that public meetings have been held at Karachi and Hyderabad urging the removal of all restrictions on the liberty of Prof. Jawharmal T. Mansukhani? (b) Have Government considered the question of the removal of these restrictions on Prof. Jawharmal? (c) If so, what is the decision of Government?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) Government are not prepared to remove the restrictions on Mr. Jawharmal.

CHIEF COURT IN SIND.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that a proposal to convert the present Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind into a Chief Court is under the consideration of Government; (b) What is the constitution of the Chief Court as proposed by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind?

A.—(a) Such a proposal has been received. (b) Government are not yet prepared to make the details of the proposal public.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to two paragraphs headed "The Police Department" "How Indians are treated" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 30th September 1918 (dak edition); (b) are the statements made therein about the unfair treatment of Indian Deputy Superintendents of Police (as distinguished from domiciled Indians) in the matter of promotion to the rank of permanent District Superintendents of Police true or substantially true; (c) if the statements are true or substantially true, will Government give reasons why the rights of Indians have been disregarded; (d) what action has been taken by Government subsequent to the publication of the above paras; (e) if no action has yet been taken does Government propose to take any action in the matter, if so, what?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) The facts are not fully stated and Government do not consider that the comments made are justified. The conditions regulating the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police to posts of Superintendent are explained in the reply given to question No. 9 put by the Honourable Member in the Legislative Council Session of July 1913. Until substantive vacancies are available the practice of Government has been to appoint two Deputy Superintendents to hold appointments of Superintendent either acting or sub. *pro-tem.* At the time of Mr. Power's death three other Deputy Superintendents were officiating as Superintendents, one of whom was sub. *pro-tem.* A second appointment will be made sub. *pro-tem.* in accordance with the practice above referred to with effect from the date of Mr. Power's decease. In the case of officers the terms of whose appointment require them to be statutory natives of India, no distinction can legally or equitably be drawn on the basis of domicile and descent for the purpose of making such appointments. (c) and (d) Reference is invited to the reply given above

RICE SUPPLIES.

By the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is true that they sell rice imported from Rangoon into Bombay at a profit of Rs. 5 or so per bag to people in the mofussil? (b) Is the supply of rice to the mofussil entrusted by Government to any agency and, if so, is the agency profiteering at present?

A.—(a) If the enquiry is whether Government sell rice imported by them at a profit of Rs. 5 or so per bag, the suggestion is altogether unfounded. Government hand over rice imported by them to wholesale dealers at cost price and make no profit whatsoever. The wholesale dealers agree to sell at a price *ex-godown* not exceeding cost price plus a profit of four annas per bag. (b) Any one bringing a permit from the Collector may obtain a priority certificate for the despatch of rice to the districts. Collectors have been asked to fix prices for their districts at which persons obtaining rice under priority certificates must agree to sell. The prices will be fixed on cost price plus a fair profit.

JUDICIAL PROMOTION.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the editorial comments under the heading "Jobbery in the Judicial Service" published on page 515 of the issue of "The Mahratta" dated the 27th October 1918? (b) If so, are the allegations made therein true? (c) If not, what are the real facts? (d) How many Subordinate Judges in the Presidency have been superseded by Messrs. M. M. Kadri, N. V. Desai, and M. R. Chaubal respectively in the Gradation List?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) The statements made in the article do not correctly represent the situation. (c) and (d) The appointments of Assistant Judges are made entirely by selection and no Subordinate Judge has a right to claim such an appointment in virtue of seniority. No question of suppression therefore arises.

TAGAVI ALLOTMENTS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state the total sum of money that has been allotted to each district in the Bombay Presidency including Sind to be advanced as tagavi in the year 1918-1919?

A.—The grants for tagavi are allotted by Government to the Commissioners who arrange the distribution according to the requirements of each district. The amounts actually apportioned to each district have not yet been reported to Government but the following grants have been made by Government for the Divisions and for Sind:

		Rs.
Sind—		
Original grant	.....	8,50,000
Additional grant	.....	5,00,000
	Total	13,50,000
Northern Division—		
Original grant	.....	73,000
Additional grant	.....	24,50,000
	Total	25,23,000
Central Division—		
Original grant	.....	94,000
Additional grant	.....	20,82,000
	Total	21,76,000
Southern Division—		
Original grant	.....	1,19,000
Additional grant	.....	2,81,000
	Total	4,00,000

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

By the Hon. Mr. Sheriff D. Canji:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table all the information and papers that they may have collected for placing before the Franchise Committee?

A.—The papers will be laid on the table as soon as they are ready.

EDUCATIONAL BALANCES

By the Hon. Khan Bahadur E. B. Jaffer:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give the approximate amount of the funds that will remain unspent in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction at the end of this official year?

A.—According to the six-monthly estimates of the Accountant-General the amount which will remain unspent under the head "22, Education" is Rs. 5,22,000.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

By the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say if they have passed any orders with regard to the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand for the current year in view of the prevailing conditions of scarcity and famine?

A.—The grant of remissions and suspensions of land revenue is governed by standing rules, and no special orders of Government are required for the application of the latter in the present year.

ANNA VALUATIONS.

By the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether the anna valuation of crops now made is based on the estimate of the quantitative outturn of crops as compared with that of normal crops or whether the prevailing high prices are also taken into account in making the valuation? (b) If the prices are taken into account, have Government issued any orders in the matter?

A.—The principle of the anna valuation is a quantitative estimate of the outturn in comparison with the normal outturn. In a case which has recently come to their notice Government have expressed their approval of the principle of introducing into the anna valuation of crops a variation based on the departure from the normal of the current price of the produce.

PRIVATE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF RICE.

By the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai:—

Q. Will Government be pleased to state whether individual traders are allowed to order rice direct from Rangoon and Calcutta?

A. Any individual trader may order rice from Rangoon and facilities are given for procuring freight, provided the trader agrees to sell at prices settled by the Director of Civil Supplies. Under the orders of the Food Commissioner, no rice is at present obtainable from Calcutta.

Q. Is it a fact that a license has been given to one individual trader in Bombay to sell rice to be transported to places outside Bombay? If so, to whom is the license given and why to an individual trader?

A. Many individual traders have been given permits to remove rice from Bombay to places elsewhere. Such permits are always given when the trader produces a letter from the local authority of his district, and agrees to sell at a price agreed on with the local authority.

WAR ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

SANCTIONED FROM 1ST JANUARY 1918

At Monday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council in reply to interpellations by the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani, Government announced that they had issued orders sanctioning payment of war allowances to Government servants with effect from 1st February 1918 (i.e., in respect of salaries for January 1918).

The Hon. Mr. Upasani had asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if sanction of the higher authorities has been received to the grant of war allowance to Government employees in this Presidency, and if so, from what date is the same to be given? (b) If needful orders on this subject have been issued, will they be laid on the table? (c) Will the war allowance be given to employees also under the Local Boards and the Municipalities?

Government replied:—(a) The payment of war allowances has been sanctioned with effect from 1st February 1918 (i.e. in respect of the salaries for January 1918). (b) A copy of Government Resolution dated 25th November 1918, sanctioning the grant of war allowances in the mofussil is laid on the Council table. (c) It is for these bodies to take action in the matter. In this connection the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the first portion of the answer given by Government at the last meeting of the Council to Question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. B. S. Kamat at the July meeting from which it will be seen that in the Ratnagiri District war allowance is already being paid to the Local Board Karkuns. As regards primary school teachers in Municipal and Local Board employ, however, Government have taken the initiative themselves, and the question of the grant of war allowance to these teachers is under their consideration.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Resolution dated November 25th was laid on the table:—

The Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, sanctioned the grant of war allowances, with effect from 1st February, 1918, (i.e., for salary for January, 1918), on the following scale to Government servants in the Presidency proper and Sind exclusive of the cities of Bombay and Karachi and the towns of Bandra, Thana and Kurla:—

(a) 33 1/3 per cent. on salaries from Rs 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem both inclusive. 25 per cent. on salaries above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 70.

(b) The minimum pay of all clerical appointments to be raised to Rs. 20 and war allowance to be paid on it.

(c) In the case of other superior servants on pay less than Rs. 20, a war allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem.

(d) In the case of inferior servants other than temporary peons, boy peons or menials whose pay is treated as a contingent charge, a war allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem.

(e) Salaries between Rs. 30 and Rs. 32 to be brought by an allowance to Rs. 40, and those above Rs. 70 to be brought to Rs. 87-8-0.

(f) The grain compensation allowance at present paid to low-paid Government servants and menials to cease.

2. (a) The war allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem sanctioned for menials in the towns of Bandra Thana and Kurla should be raised to Rs. 4 per mensem, and, in addition menial petty officers and menials should be given a house-rent allowance of Re. 1-8 per mensem and Re. 1 per mensem, respectively, if not provided with quarters.

(b) The war allowance of Rs. 2 and 3 per mensem sanctioned for menials in Karachi city should be raised to Rs. 4 per mensem.

These changes should take effect from 1st February 1918 *i.e.*, in respect of the salaries for January, 1918).

3. The allowances will be paid so long as the abnormal conditions resulting from the war continue to prevail.

4. These orders do not apply to police officers or to school teachers. The case of these employees is bing considered separately.

5. The Secretary of State has also decided that a substantial portion of the war allowances now sanctioned should be regarded as the equivalent of an increase in pay due to causes unconnected with the war and should eventually be consolidated in pay. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that heads of offices should accordingly submit proposals in due course to the Administrative Departments concerned regarding the portion of the allowance which should be treated as permanent addition of pay.

6. As regards officers and menials on temporary establishments the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in dealing with the question of the grant of the war allowances now sanctioned, heads of offices should consider each case on its merits and should refer it for the orders of Government in the Administrative Departments concerned. A similar procedure should be followed in the case of any temporary establishments proposals for the creation of which may be made in future.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS.

At Monday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council in response to an interpellation by the Hon. Mr. Sheriff D. Canji, Government laid on the table the following statement showing the number of electors in the various electorates represented on the Bombay Legislative Council in 1916:—

DIRECT ELECTIONS.

The Sardars of the Deccan, 111.

The Sardars of the Gujarat, 39.

The Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind, 958.

The Muhammadan community, N. D., 2,460.

The Muhammadan community, C. D., 759.

The Muhammadan community, S. D., 755.

The Muhammadan community, City of Bombay, 1,639.

INDIRECT ELECTIONS.

(Election is either by delegates or by a meeting of the body concerned.)

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, 72 (The number of electors ultimately involved is 12,521.)

The University of Bombay, 183 (Twenty of these are elected by 744 persons.)

The Municipalities, N. D., 89 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 44,552.)

The Municipalities, C. D., 88 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 48,910.)

The Municipalities, S. D., 54 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 22,489.)

The Municipalities, Sind, 41 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 11,261.)

The District Local Boards, N. D., 40 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 48,297.)

The District Local Boards, C. D., 67 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 52,954.)

The District Local Boards, S. D., 54 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 35,493.)

The District Local Boards, Sind, 39 delegates (The number of electors ultimately involved is 33,715.)

The Indian Commercial Community, 29 delegates (These are elected by two bodies, the Indian Merchants' Bureau and the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association. The two bodies number 601.)

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 127.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, 56.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, 98, and The Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, 53, (alternately.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Farewell dinner to their Excellencies by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee at 3.30 p.m. (B. F.).

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

S. S. Chyebassa with English mails of 10th Nov. due at daylight.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

GOES-De ROZARIO—November 25th at Aldona Goa, Pascoalino Anthoney 2nd Engineer Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., to Anick Gloria Effrigenia Helena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luis Jose de Rozario of Damaun.

BAND AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

By kind permission of his Excellency, the Band will play at the Club on Thursday, the 12th instant.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 5 p.m., to-day.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

One Persian Gazelle (Gazella Subguttenosa) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. H. Suleman Abdul Wahed.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The s.s. Chyebassa, with the outward mails of the 10th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday next.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye will deliver a public lecture to-day at 6.30 p.m. on "Hindu Marriage Validity Bill" at Ghatkopar Thana Samaj Hall.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The following is the list of successful candidates:—

DIVISION I.

D C Aga, S G Beri, M S Jatakia, J R Shah.

DIVISION II.

S G Acharya, C G Agashe, L Y Ambaji, M A Awan, R B Bhagat, H P Bhagwat, P M Bhatt, B S Brahme, J P Buch, G D Chandorkar, L S Chandhari, K M Chhibulkar, M Chudasama, M F Colaco, A D Datar, K S Datar, C H Desai, G B Desai, N G Desai, R G Deshmukh, D V Dharap, R R Dravid, B D Donde, J T Engineer, B P Gabana, G Gadgil, J V Gandhi, R M Gandhi, H Gharekhan, C P Ghevaria, S M Ghosh, P E Go-vala, P D Green, S S Gulvadi, C S Hulkoti, H T Jakati, M G Jog, D V Joglekar, G G Joglekar, G M Joha, C B Joshi, S G Joshi, S N Joshi, S K Joshi, I M Jouhipara, N J Kale, R G Kapadia, N S Kapre, K N Khandalkar, S M Khakhbatay, V K Khuperkar, H V Krishnarau, L V Kulkarni, K G Kurundwad, J C Laiwala, V G Limaye, Sharif Mahamud, S N Mandrekar, R C Master, M T Mehta, D C Munsif, M S Muttanna, D M Nadgir, S K Nadig, D M Nadkarni, B D Naik, M B Nanavati, B R Nargund, D G Nemlekar, A G Padhye, S V Palsikar, B A Pandit, D H Pandit, M V Pandit, N M Pandya, S B Pandya, M V Paranjpe, P P Parekh, H G Parkhe, V G Parvatikar, V T Patankar, P B Patwardhan, J V Paymaster, G K B Phadke, L B Purandare, S V Raje, A S Rao, Y V Rege, B S Sabnis, P J Sabnis, A N Shah, J M Shah, M N Shivalkar, S L Slam, K N Srinivasin, K K Thakore, Shantaram Thakur, D K S Thakur, K K Utara, G B Vaidya, N G Vaishnav, R G Vyas, E G Wadhaokar, D N Wandrekar, B A Wite, A B Achreker, R G Shinde.

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NOTICE.

ALL the Volunteers are requested to be present in Uniform at SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

B. J. MACKENJI,
Vice Captain,
H. R. V. C.

251, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th December, 1918.

MR. P. D. DIKSHIT
House Agent,
MAHABLESHWAR
begs to announce that he is on a short visit to Bombay, and staying in the Empire Hindu Hotel, Empire Building, Fort. People desirous of going to Mahableshwar now or for the next hot season, should enquire and engage decent Bungalows there through him. 'Phone No. 2789, or call between (1 and 4 p.m.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NON-HUMBUG—We think we have had enough about Mr. Acworth's pretensions.
"BRITISH JUSTICE AND HONOUR"—If the King's Regulations prevented you from signing your letter, you might have saved yourself the trouble of writing it.
S. V. PALEKAR AND V. N. NAIK.—Your letter is too long.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 10th December, 1918.

DESPICABLE TACTICS.

We publish in another column a letter from the Hon. Mr. Jinnah which we trust will be read and studied with care by the public of Bombay, and more especially by those who, during the controversy that has arisen over the question of the proposed Willingdon Memorial Meeting, have sought to meet a detailed and considered indictment by hurling every sort of abuse and slander at their opponents. Those who take part in politics must be thick-skinned and ought not to be too sensitive where tactics of this kind are concerned. And Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and the Editor of this paper, have, as we think, pursued the right and self-respecting course hitherto in ignoring the mostly stupid slanders and misrepresentations that have been directed against them. But specific allegations of unworthy conduct and interested motives, coming with a wealth of detail and denunciation from a former colleague, must be dealt with and Mr. Jinnah has done rightly in letting the public know how disgracefully untrue are the allegations made against him in an interview given to a vernacular contemporary by Mr. S. R. Bomanji. So far as the latter's statements regarding his relations with the Home Rule League are concerned, we do not propose to deal with them at present. The true facts and circumstances of Mr. Bomanji's secession from his former colleagues, his sudden adhesion to the side of their opponents and his equally sudden development of affection for Lord Willingdon will be exposed in due course. We may only say, in passing, that one of his chief reasons, as advanced in print for supporting the proposal for a memorial to his Excellency, is neither creditable to himself nor to the object of his flattering attentions. He tells us that, if Lord Willingdon is refused a memorial he will be discredited in England and such weight as might attach to any efforts he may put forward in support of Indian aspirations in England will be lost, while Lord Willingdon himself will be disinclined, in the circumstances, to support those aspirations. The argument is hardly worthy of attention. It is proposed to give Lord Willingdon a memorial for his services, and, if his friends do not wish Mr. Bomanji to do him a grave disservice, they had better ask him to refrain from endeavouring to bolster up an ill-advised movement by these characteristically sordid considerations.

We refrain, also, from commenting upon Mr. Bomanji's slanders of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Horniman as he will be made to answer for these in a court of law. He may also have to answer there for other reckless statements, including those which Mr. Jinnah refutes in his letter. As to that we do not know, however, and the duty is imposed upon us of drawing attention to the utterly reckless and dishonest character of the allegation that Mr. Jinnah, whose public record is an open and honourable one, is opposing the Willingdon Memorial because he failed to secure the membership of the Executive Council. To anyone who knows Mr. Jinnah the statement is, of course, absurd. Mr. Jinnah, it is no secret, might have been, if he wished, Advocate-General or a Judge of the High Court ere now. But he has set his face against seeking or accepting Government posts or honours. That he was never a candidate for the Executive Council is a fact known to Lord Willingdon, known to Mr. Bomanji and known to the public. And that nothing but sheer dishonesty or reckless malevolence could have prompted Mr. Bomanji to make the specific and detailed allegation contained in his interview in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" is an inevitable inference. Mr. Jinnah quotes in his letter the paragraph which appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" on May 31st, 1917, stating that he was not and never had been a candidate for the Executive Council. It is due to Mr. Jinnah that we should amplify that explanation. The statement that Mr. Jinnah was among those who might be appointed to the Executive Council appeared in a Bombay paper at that time and was repeated, if we remember rightly, in a telegram sent out to other parts of the country by the Associated Press. Mr. Jinnah, who was in Darjeeling at the time, immediately sent a telegram to the Editor of this paper asking him to contradict the statement and added, as was stated in the paragraph, that the report that he was or ever had been a candidate for the Executive Council was entirely devoid of foundation. That finished the matter, or should have finished it, for everyone except Mr. Bomanji, who with a clearly malicious object, revives this stale report, which he must have known, and as a matter of fact did know and does know—as we have reason to know—had been formally contradicted by Mr. Jinnah.

The other allegation with which Mr. Jinnah deals, that of having plagiarised the scheme of Mr. Gokhale, is a resuscitation of a silly charge made in the columns of a contemporary some time ago. In our opinion Mr. Jinnah was justified, at the time, in taking no notice of the allegation, which was not of great importance. The facts were known to his friends. But the explanation of the matter which he now gives is simple. If two men sit down to work out schemes of reform and make notes, during their mutual exchange of ideas, of the points on which they are agreed it is obvious that the phraseology in which they subsequently put those ideas into shape is likely to coincide. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gokhale's scheme was not all his own. He came from England at the end of 1914 full of the idea that the psychological moment had come for India to be accorded a great advance in constitutional reform. His own ideas were based on a rough imitation of the German Constitution, representation without responsibility and without ultimate power. He discussed his ideas with many people, including the Editor of this paper, and received suggestions for the modification or extension of his proposals, and they came out later in a shape different to his original proposals in many respects. When he drafted his final proposals on paper, he was putting down not solely his own scheme, but the result of the joint discussions between himself and his friends. And it was free to any one of the latter to use the document, if he wished to do so, in advocating constitutional reform. Mr. Jinnah, however, had, as well, as he tells us, his own notes made jointly with Mr. Gokhale. To talk of this as plagiarism can only be attributed to a disordered mind seeking malevolently for some means, however far-fetched, of injuring an opponent. The absurdity of the accusation can be appreciated more fully when it is realised that Mr. Gokhale's "testament," as it has been called, was in the possession of many people besides Mr. Jinnah at the time the latter delivered his address to the Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad. If Mr. Bomanji thinks he will help his new-found friends by these malicious attempts to discredit his old colleagues by insinuations of this character and false charges, which are false to his knowledge, he is vastly mistaken. The lie about Mr. Jinnah and the Executive Council membership, we may add in conclusion, is typical of the character of the many other allegations and insinuations which Mr. Bomanji throws about in the abandonment of his malevolence.

A SLAVE OF THE SECRETARIAT.

One of the most remarkable living monuments of Lord Willingdon's bankruptcy in administrative ability is the Kaira Passive Resistance struggle. The only occasion when he and his Government got the opportunity to show their practical sympathy with the masses—of whose interests the bureaucracy always claim to be the special custodians—was unfeelingly lost by him and his Government. His Excellency played into the hands of Messrs. Carmichael and Curtis and unhesitatingly surrendered his judgment to the infallible Mr. Pratt. The history of the tragic struggle is well-known to the people of the Presidency, but it may usefully be recalled. Last year, in Kaira, there was a failure of crops. The hitherto inarticulate agricultural classes for the first time in their history were moved to raise a strong voice against the payment of land revenue in view of the failure of crops and demanded the suspension of land revenue till next year according to law. To show that the failure of crops was not an invented story, they invited Messrs. G. K. Parekh and V. J. Patel—who are well-known for their sympathy with the agricultural classes—to visit the affected area. They inspected the crops, personally going into villages and fields, and made a report that at most places in Kaira the crops had failed. Accordingly, a representation was made to Government for the suspension of revenue till next year. But their representation on behalf of the agriculturists of Kaira proved of no avail. And, under the advice of Mr. Pratt, the Government said that their report was incorrect and exaggerated, and that they were not prepared to grant any suspensions of assessment dues. Then, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Gandhi, Wachha, Parekh and Patel, waited upon his Excellency to press for a further inquiry into the matter if the Government were not prepared to accept the report of Messrs. Parekh and Patel. Once more, under the guidance of the obdurate Mr. Pratt, Lord Willingdon refused to grant any further inquiry into the matter.

It is very easy to understand why this was done. The Government could not but have known as a matter of fact that the reports of their petty officers regarding the crops were incorrect, but, as always, the infallibility of their officers had to be maintained. They accordingly refused to grant an inquiry, although a strong case for such inquiry had been made out by Messrs. Parekh and Patel. The crux of the matter was that Mr. Pratt was anxious to evade an inquiry and he abundantly succeeded. Had there been a strong Governor sufficiently in touch with the realities of things, he would have met the public demand fairly and appointed an impartial committee to make an inquiry into the crop reports of the Government officers. He would have seen that here was a case where the vital interests of the agriculturists were concerned and justice had to be done them. But that was not to be. Lord Willingdon followed a characteristic course. He and his Government, however, had alike reckoned without the host—in the shape of Mr. Gandhi. The latter was not the man to stop at the curt and unsatisfactory reply of the Government. He knew how to deal with Mr. Pratt. He at once undertook to make a detailed inquiry into the crop conditions on behalf of the Gujerat Sabha. He gathered round him a contingent of educated and experienced young men and sent them into villages to inquire into the conditions of the crops. After a proper inquiry in 400 villages, Mr. Gandhi made a detailed report to the Government about the crops and demanded suspension of revenue for those villages where the crops had failed. But his request was not acceded to. The Government persisted in being guided by the discredited reports of their officers. To convince the public of the justice of their attitude, the Government issued a press-note, full of inaccuracies and half-truths. Mr. Gandhi was not to be put off by the press-note. When he saw the hopelessness of any compromise with the Government he advised the people to resort to Passive Resistance—the only weapon which, he said, the people could use with effect in dealing with the Government. The memorable.—and so far as the ryots were concerned, a sorely trying struggle continued for months what time Lord Willingdon looked on from the olympic heights of Mahableshwar without coming to the rescue of the agriculturists who had taken a vow to suffer until justice was done them. They suffered extreme hardships; their cattle, their ornaments, their cooking utensils, their grains, every possible thing that the Government officers could take hold of were attached. The agriculturists, however, nobly and courageously, with admirable determination of purpose, underwent the fiery ordeal. Lord Willingdon, it may be presumed, read the accounts of the harassment and hardships of the agriculturists, but he was unmoved. Neither mercy nor the suffering of the people melted his heart. On the contrary he gave a blank cheque to Mr. Pratt to deal with the agriculturists at his sweet discretion. We have never heard of any Governor or head of a provincial administration playing more abjectly into the hands of his subordinate officers. Are not they, and he, forsooth the true guardians of the masses in India? Not only did Lord Willingdon lose a golden opportunity of showing practical sympathy with the masses, but he allowed his officers to tyrannise over them. In what, then, do his administrative ability and his much-boomed sympathy with the masses lie? His administrative ability, in truth, is a myth and his sympathy with the suffering masses—shall we say, an auto-illusiin. He has never been wanting in words. But when the time for deeds came he always faltered, and failed to do anything. The tragedy of the Kaira struggle shall not be effaced from the memories of the people of this Presidency for a long time to come. And Lord Willingdon will be chiefly held responsible for it. With one stroke of the pen he could have prevented it and earned the blessings of the masses. But he was a slave to the Secretariat.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lloyd George and Reconstruction.

Nothing succeeds like success, and Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Leeds was based on an assumption of credit that his administration was responsible for winning the war. The glamour of having "won the war" is certainly the best asset that Mr. Lloyd George carries about him at the present election. According to him, in 1916, the Cabinet crisis that brought him to power was due to no scramble for the chief place, though it was the fact that the exclusion of Mr. Asquith from the War Cabinet was precisely calculated to bring about Mr. Asquith's resentment and Mr. Lloyd George's offer to replace him. Just as Mr. Chamberlain, who was a Radical before 1886, became an Imperialist afterwards, Mr. Lloyd George of 1918 is a different man from what he was in 1911. Ambition of power may excuse and expedite alterations in a political personality, but the issue before Britain to-day is not the winning of the war. It is in fact the liberal settlement of peace and the reconstruction of the world on the principle of self-determination. Creditable as was the share of Mr. Lloyd George in striving for victory, he cannot claim that he, with his present predilections and supporters, is a free agent to bring about the changes at home and abroad that are urgently needed for the pacification of all nations. Hence to talk of the successful prosecution of the war in the past is to divert the issue, but then it is votes that Mr. Lloyd George is after.

Liebknecht's Bid for Power.

The Bolshevik outbreak in Berlin has been defeated, but we doubt if the encounter is decisive, especially in view of the fact that Liebknecht himself has, after the fight, threatened to rally his forces. He is at the head of a Coalition consisting of the Bolshevists and the Spartacus group, and the danger of a civil war lies in their strength. If they are strong and daring enough to try conclusions with the constitutional party in Berlin, there is bound to be some more scenes of bloodshed. Large numbers of soldiers appear to be in the command of the Government, while the insurgents too are well supplied with arms and ammunition. A prolonged trial of strength in Berlin is not possible inasmuch as the Government has the support of the people for the restoration of order. The Spartacus group has captured Krupp's, and must prove a peril to the Government till they are routed out of Northern Germany. Liebknecht is the Socialist leader who suffered under the Kaiser's regime, but it may be doubted if his frenzied bid for power will do anybody much good should it succeed.

An Honest Journalist.

The death of Mr. Cecil Chesterton, at the age of 39, removes from the sphere of British freelance journalism a writer of considerable originality and copiousness. He first came to prominence as the cause of some squabbles in the Fabian Society where he was, according to the official minutes of the Society, compelled to sever his connection, while, according to Mr. Chesterton himself, he inflicted a blow on its Executive by his resolute withdrawal. Abjuring Fabian Socialism, he came out as a vigorous critic of professional politics and made his mark by his fierce and pertinent criticisms at the time of the Marconi scandal. As a trenchant writer, he was acknowledged to be full of promise, but if all he wrote about the corruption and artificiality of the party system were true, the diffusion of his ideas would have scorched it out of existence. When he joined the army in 1916, he was the editor of the "New Witness," a sprightly weekly for whose success he was personally responsible. He left the paper to the care of his brother, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, whose own excuse for remaining as a "slacker", was that his appalling obesity prevented him from fighting, for, as he said, he was incapable of "running either way." Mr. Cecil Chesterton's life was too short for achieving anything of permanent value, but as a writer of ephemeral interest he did great service by his strength and independence.

Collection of Revenue in Famine Areas.

As every one knows the acuteness of the distress of the agriculturists in famine-stricken areas is aggravated by the uncertainty as to whether they will be asked by the Government to pay the revenue and the anxious consideration as to how they will be able to pay it. The obvious and imperative duty of a humane Government is to lose no time in removing this intolerable strain on the minds of people already overwhelmed by the widespread distress that famine conditions entail—having regard especially to the fact that the next instalment of revenue will be due within a few weeks. The Government of Bombay are unfortunately not still alive to their duty in this respect. In fact, in view of the insistent demand of public opinion, their attitude can hardly be described as anything but callous.

Fetish of Red-Tape.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye gave fresh expression to the public demand by asking the Government at yesterday's meeting of the Council if "they have passed any orders with regard to the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand for the current year in view of the prevailing conditions of scarcity and famine." To this question the following reply was vouchsafed:

> The grant of remissions and suspensions of land revenue is governed by standing rules, and no special orders of Government are required for the application of the latter in the present year.

The reply is characteristic of the whole attitude of Lord Willingdon's Government in regard to matters vitally affecting the people. Here are thousands of people fallen victim to one of the worst famines with which this country has been afflicted and the only response of the Government to an appeal for an immediate but small measure of relief is to take refuge in the blind fetish of red-tape and rules!

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon received a visit from the Chief and Rani of Jath on Monday morning. His Excellency presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at the Secretariat. Her Excellency was also present. Their Excellencies were present at the Bodyguard Sports at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday afternoon. Their Excellencies were the guests of the Hon. Members of the Legislative Council at dinner.

LOTHIENS TRAIN COLLISION.

68 KILLED AND 151 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

PARIS.—Sixty-eight were killed and 151 injured in the collision between a leave train and another train in the station at Lothiens.

ENGINE EXPLOSION IN GHENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

GHENT.—Sparks from an engine exploded a bomb which had been hidden by the Germans. Ten were killed and several injured. There was considerable damage.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN PERCIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Percival, Bishop of Hereford.

The Rt. Rev. John Percival D.D., Bishop of Hereford was born in 1834, passed his M.A. in 1861 and was appointed Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1860. He was Head-master, Clifton College, (1862-78). He was appointed Prebendary of Exeter 1871, in 1882 he was made Canon of Bristol. He was President Trinity College, Oxford from 1878 to 1887 and Head-master, Rugby 1887-95. He was appointed Bishop of Hereford in 1895.

BOLSHEVIST OUTBREAK IN BERLIN

ARREST OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

DEMAND FOR SOLDIERS' COUNCILS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says:—When the arrest of the Executive Council was known the Troops and Soldiers' Council, cheering Liebknecht and shouting that Ebert and Scheidemann must retire, went in procession to the Reichstag where Ledebour promised that their wishes should be considered. Two other processions carried the placards, bearing the legend, "Down with Hindenburg Officers must have a Soldiers' Council" and demanded that Ebert should be handed over. The Military charged the procession with bayonet, and then fired machineguns. Twenty-eight were killed and forty wounded.

The "Vorwaerts" asserts that the Spartacus group was entirely responsible for the outbreak. It is rumoured that the demonstrators intended to storm the Foreign Office and remove the Government.

ARREST OF SOVIET EXECUTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 9.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the Soviet Executive was sitting in the Reichstag building when a lieutenant, commanding a detachment of pioneers of guard, who stated that he was acting under Government orders, arrested it. It appears that the lieutenant acted *bona fide* but was duped by three individuals, one of whom has been arrested. Other two who are foreign office officials fled. The lieutenant has been arrested.

BOLSHEVIST FAILURE IN BERLIN.

LIEBKNECHT FORCES ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

PARIS.—A telegram from Zurich says: The Bolshevist *coup d'etat* in Berlin planned by Liebknecht and the Spartacus group failed pitifully. The Government troops used their weapons, especially machine-guns, ruthlessly. Liebknecht's forces, who were also armed with machine-guns and bombs, were utterly routed and fled in disorder, abandoning a great number of killed and wounded. The losses of the Government troops were slight. Liebknecht has stated he intends to rally his forces, so possibly fighting may be resumed.

SITUATION IN BERLIN.

TWO MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

The situation in Berlin is not clear, but apparently there are two movements, firstly, the Spartacus' attempt to seize power and, secondly, the movement by the soldiers against the Socialist Extremists.

RETURNED GERMAN PRISONERS.

DEMAND CONVOCATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says: The returned troops, headed by officers with imperial flags held a demonstration in Munich, demanding the convocation of the National Assembly.

GRAVE DISORDERS IN COLOGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 7.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 9.

Trouble has broken out in Mayence, Military stores have been looted and there have been several casualties. There are also grave disorders at Cologne.

BOLSHEVISM IN COBLENZ.

AMERICAN TROOPS HASTENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 9.

The American troops are hastening in trains towards Coblenz where Bolshevism is rampant.

RED GUARDS V. BLICK HUSSARS.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 9.

The "Weserzeitung" reports a bloody encounter at Brunswick between the Red Guards and the famous Blick Hussars returning from the front. The latter following their Commander's lead fired on the municipal deputation of welcome. The Red Guards replied. The infuriated populace dragged the officers from their horses and forced them to march in procession through the streets.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

MEETS IN PARIS ON 17TH.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

An official Note, issued in Paris, last night, confirms that President Wilson will arrive in Paris next Saturday, landing at Brest on Friday. It is stated that the Inter-Allied Conference on peace preliminaries will begin in Paris at the Foreign Ministry on December 17th after official reception of President Wilson. The British representatives will be Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Barnes, and the Italian representatives will be, Signors Orlando and Sonnino. France's representatives will be three members of the Government to whom will be added a fourth negotiator outside the Cabinet. The work of this conference will be finished about January 15th and peace preliminaries proper will then begin with the German plenipotentiaries. The final treaty will be signed at the end of April or the beginning of May

SURRENDER OF GERMAN AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

The surrender of two thousand German aeroplanes is proceeding, and it is expected that it will be shortly completed.

SURRENDER OF MACKENSEN'S TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 9.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Budapest says von Mackensen's troops in the Herrmannstade area will surrender their arms to the French general and others to the Hungarian authorities.

SURRENDER OF EX-KAISER TO BE DEMANDED.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 8.

Mr. Bonar Law speaking at Bootle said that the British Government had long ago decided to recommend the Allies to demand the surrender of the ex-Kaiser for trial.

The Government had appointed a Committee to examine the question of Germany's ability to pay for the damage she had done. It was further proposed that an inter-Allied Committee should investigate what amount could be paid by Germany without injuring the Allies. When that was ascertained, steps would be taken to secure the payment.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the interned Germans would be repatriated at the conclusion of peace, and no others would be allowed to enter the country.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

Two thousand one hundred and ten officers and 56,694 other ranks, also, 2,752 civilians have been repatriated to Britain since the Armistice.

ATTACKS ON ALLIED PRISONERS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Dec. 9.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau wirelessed a threatening Note to Germany regarding attacks on prisoners.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN REPUBLIC.

ABOUT TO BE PROCLAIMED AT NEUMUENSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 9.

A message from Hamburg announces that a Republic of Schleswig-Holstein within the German Empire is about to be proclaimed at Neumuenstar.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 9.

Messrs. Montagu's report says there is no change in the tone of the market which shows no animation and is not expected to do so until licences for export are freely granted. Shanghai Exchange slightly hardened.

MR. JINNAH REFUTES SLANDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I trust that you will not deny me the courtesy of some space in your paper to enable me to repel publicly mean and false personal attacks that are made against me by some malicious enemies of mine whom I do not wish to name.

(1) That I tried for the membership of the Bombay Executive Council and that as I did not get the appointment I am opposed to the Willingdon Memorial. I say most emphatically that it is a tissue of falsehood. I never was a candidate for the post. I never authorized or asked any one to try for me. On the contrary Lord Willingdon knew perfectly well that I was never a candidate for the post. When it was given out by some vernacular papers that I was a candidate and as soon as it was brought to my notice, I authorised a categorical contradiction of the same which appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" of May. 21st, 1917, and ran as follows:

"The statement which has appeared in certain papers that the Hon. Mr. Jinnah is or ever was a candidate, for the membership of the Bombay Executive Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. Chaubal is entirely devoid of foundation."

This was long before the appointment was made and long before I became a member of the Home Rule League.

(2) It is suggested that in my Ahmedabad Provincial Conference address I passed off some ideas of the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale as my own. This is equally false. There are a few features and also similarity of language in connection therewith common both to the scheme which Mr. Gokhale proposed and which was published after his death and the scheme I suggested as one which might be adopted for Provincial Government. But the proposals of Mr. Gokhale are not all his own nor do I claim that all my suggestions are my original ideas. Both are a result of discussions and conference with many people. I had many discussions with Mr. Gokhale. We exchanged views on his proposals and my own and we took notes at the time. It is not therefore surprising, if, as a result of this, when each came to put his ideas and proposals as a whole in writing, we used the same expressions and the same language regarding those points on which we agreed, since, when exchanging ideas and taking our notes we should naturally do so in the same phraseology, as we were seeking for common formulae. Such coincidences, if they can be called so, are not uncommon in politics. Mr. Gokhale similarly discussed his proposals with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and many others before he finally adopted what is known as the *Gokhale Scheme*. He has taken for his model the German constitution and the relation between the Imperial Government and Reichstag is sought by him to be applied to the Provincial and Central Government of India, whereas the preamble of my suggestions is based on the Home Rule Bill which was passed just about the time Mr. Gokhale left England for India in 1914.

Sir, no scheme of this kind can be entirely the idea of one man. Even the Chelmsford-Montagu scheme, for instance, contains many features which appear either in the Curtis scheme or the Congress-League scheme, which again in their turn are the result of discussion and conference between many people, and therefore in some parts it is not possible to use different language.

I am thankful, however, that these are the only sins that are attributed to me so far by my enemies. I hope the conscience of those who attack me is as clean as mine.

I may add that I have no personal feeling or any ill-will against Lord Willingdon, who has been most cordial to me always.

We say that we do not approve of the memorial. Why then include us by calling "a meeting of the citizens" and propose to speak on our behalf? Let those who support the movement do so in the name of the supporters, and not force the opponents.—Yours, etc.

M. A. JINNAH.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

CITY'S KUTCHRA.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION

CORRUPTION AMONG MENIAL STAFF.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a report from the Executive Health Officer as to the ways and means by which the cleansing work of the City could be carried out in future more efficiently than at present in connection with the collection and removal of kutchra, silt from sewers and drains and road scrapings and a better cleaning of roads during the monsoon.

"(b) What are the causes of the large collections of kutchra that are to be seen on some of the dust-bin stands at all hours of the day and what remedy does he propose to do away with the nuisance.

"(c) Is it not desirable to place under one Department, the work of scavenging, cleaning roads of mud and cleaning of sewers and drains for carrying out these works more expeditiously and efficiently than at present? What department would he suggest for undertaking the combined work?"

Dr. Master in moving the proposition said that the prime object of sanitation was to remove kutchra in such a way that water, air, and soil might not be rendered impure. Their present system did not tend to the realisation of that object. At present kutchra was lying for hours together, in spite of the fact that motor waggons for removing it were employed, though when motor waggons were introduced it was thought the removal of kutchra would be made expeditiously. He thought that the sooner kutchra depots were removed from the City the better. Their present methods vitiated air, water and soil. Their present system of removing night-soil was also defective. They had sanitary inspectors, also a Superintendent of Conservancy, on whose appointment high hopes were raised, but which were falsified looking to various complaints. Mr. Master thought that the Municipality was not provided with a sufficient number of minor staff. The mortality of the past 30 years also showed that the City's mortality was not decreasing, but increasing. He hoped the Commissioner would be good enough to see that these defects were removed.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S COMPLAINT.

At this stage, the Acting Municipal Secretary read a letter received from the Bombay Humanitarian League, complaining of the dumping of kutchra in the City, which ran as under:—

To the President and members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—We beg to address you as follows:—

For the last few years a very large quantity of "kutchra" has been dumped at Tardeo flats in the name of sanitation. We venture to say that no sanitation in the world would approve of such a pernicious method in an overcrowded city like Bombay. On the contrary, it is calculated to add to the insanitation of the City; and the health conditions of our City, we may point out, have not improved for many years past. If the figures of the mortality of the City are examined it will be seen that it has not diminished for many years past, though the expenditure on the Health Department has been increasing considerably almost every year.

Another source of danger to the City is the surcharged and silted condition of sewers into which foecal matter has been passed. Effluvium is given off from these sewers throughout the City to the great detriment of the health of the City. In addition the general sanitary condition of the City is in a very bad condition particularly in the congested parts of the town.

We desire to point out, further, that the milch cattle stables in the City are in a very disgusting condition, causing great damage to health, and leading to severe suffering on the part of thousands of helpless animals.

Under the circumstances we hope that you will be good enough to appoint a committee to enquire into the sanitary state of the City and to recommend measures for its improvement.

We shall thank you to submit this letter to the Corporation when the agenda of the October meeting would be considered in which we find that a notice of motion has been submitted for the report from the Commissioner as to the present sanitary condition of the City.

(Sd.) B. G. HORNIMAN,
President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, and others.

Dr. Sukhia said he was glad to see that their sanitary consoience had been roused on account of the recent so-called "influenza." He moved that this matter, together with the League's letter, be referred to a committee already appointed for report.

Mr. M. D. Khakker seconded Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

MR. WADIA'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. J. A. Wadia suggested that a direct question be asked to the Executive Health Officer whether the dumping of kutchra in the depots was or was not injurious to the City's health.

Dr. Master accepted Mr. Wadia's suggestion.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment being carried by a majority, was passed as a substantive proposition.

CORRUPTION AMONG SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Dr. Master moved that the following letter from the Commissioner be recorded:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution regarding certain allegations in regard to the collection of bribes from Municipal sweepers, I have the honour to forward a copy of a note by the Executive Health Officer. I agree with Dr. Turner in thinking that the statements referred to in the resolution were greatly exaggerated. Although Mr. Thakkar was given every opportunity to bring evidence to substantiate them, he failed to do so. I detained the papers after receiving Dr. Turner's note in the hope that I might be able to obtain further information from other sources. I have not up to now obtained further infor-

(Continued on page 8.)

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS STRAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish Government has recalled the consular and diplomatic representatives from Russia, except two officials of the Legation. The Swedish Government has, also, withdrawn the privilege of despatching and receiving couriers from Vorowsky, the Soviet Government's representative at Stockholm because he has abused the privilege by importing Bolshevik literature from Russia. The Government has suggested that Vorowsky and other Soviet members of the legation should leave Sweden and Swedes in Russia have been advised to return.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES VISIT PARIS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 7.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 9.

The Havas Agency states that the second day of the visit of the King and the Queen of the Belgians was a great personal triumph like Thursday. They were as much occupied with the visits of charity as of ceremony. The King motored to the Belgian military hospital and the Queen visited Church of St. Grevais which was struck by a German shell on Good Friday. In the afternoon there was a reception at Hotel de Ville amid scenes of great enthusiasm. Their Majesties left Paris on Friday night.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S OFFICAL VISIT TO METZ.

MILITARY REVIEW TO BE HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 7.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., Dec. 9.

President Poincare on Sunday will pay his first official visit to Metz and on Monday to Strassbourg. A large number of deputies, senators and members of Government will be present. The military review will be held in both the towns.

POINCARE'S ENTRY INTO METZ.

SCENES OF INDESCRIBABLE JOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 9.

METZ.—Scenes of indescribable joy were witnessed on the occasion of President Poincare's ceremonious entry. The President accompanied by Lord Derby and other diplomatists was received by Marshal Foch, General Joffre, General Petain, Field-Marshal Haig and General Pershing. There was a moving moment when the President publicly clasped and embraced M. Clemenceau.

The Americans and the French participated in an imposing parade after which a procession marched through the city, which was elaborately decorated. The populace pelted the carriages with flowers.

BELGIAN ADVANCE.

NEUSS AND CREFELD OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

A Belgian communiqué says: The cavalry division has reached the Rhine and occupied Neuss and Crefeld. The infantry has reached the line of Wasenberg, Banl, Jackernath.

ENTRY INTO COLOGNE

ACCELERATED BY BRITISH DETACHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Dec. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 9.

A British detachment consisting of two machine-gun brigades accelerated the entry into Cologne, which was effected two days before the schedule time, in response to the Burgomaster's appeal to hasten and thus bring about a cessation of disturbances. The Soviet had tried to overthrow the civil authorities.

DAMAGE BY RETREATING GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 9.

The Northern Railway Company reports that the retreating Germans have destroyed 1,731 bridges, 338 stations and practically the whole of the telegraphic and the telephonic lines. The railway tracks are demolished in six-mile strips. The timed mines are still exploding.

(Continued from Column 6.)

judge of your impartiality and their honesty of intention.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants
Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Committee representing the signatories of the Counter-requisition against the Willingdon Memorial Meeting.

THE SHERIFFS' CONDUCT.

COUNTER-REQUISITIONISTS' LETTER.

The following letter has been addressed to the Sheriff by the Hon. Secretaries of the Committee of Counter-Requisitionists.

BOMBAY, 9th Dec., 1918.

The Hon. Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY HAJIBHOY LALJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay,
High Court.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

2. With reference to para 2 of our letter of the 3rd instant you refer us to para 3 of your letter of the 30th ultimo. Para 2 of our letter of the 3rd instant was a reply to para 3 of yours of the 30th in which you claimed to treat the meeting you have convened as non-political. If your desire is to be intentionally discourteous and to ignore the considered arguments we have put to you and to which you have replied only by bare assertions and reiteration of such assertions, we have nothing further to say on this point, beyond reminding you that we have made a protest to you in your official capacity against your conduct in this matter, both in treating this meeting as non-political and in condoning and encouraging the participation in it of Government servants in breach of the Government rules, and that you have refused to [illegible] any reasons of your own for regarding it as a non-political matter or to [illegible] answer whatsoever to the objections stated in our previous letters, which [illegible] not be divested of its political [illegible] We regret that you should consider [illegible] proper and dignified way of treating protest of a large body of the citizens of Bombay on the part of one holding such high office.

3. We note that you have seen the Committee of the Requisitionists in reference to paras 3, 4, 5 and 7 of our letter and that they have refused to agree to our proposal for a joint conference in order to [illegible] arrangements for holding the meeting in the Oval, and that you, therefore, intend to hold the meeting in the Town Hall as originally advertised. Since no useful purpose is to be served by further discussion of the merits of the conditions laid down by the Requisitionists or the counter-proposals put forward by us, we do not desire to discuss this matter further. We must record, however, on behalf of the Committee of Counter-Requisitionists, under whose instructions we are writing, our final and emphatic protest against the whole attitude and conduct of those at whose instance you have convened this meeting, in regard to our legitimate and indisputable claim that the meeting should be conducted at such a time and in such a place and under such conditions as would afford every citizen, desirous of doing so, the opportunity of passing a considered judgment on the proposed resolution and of recording his vote accordingly. Such conduct is against all precedent and in contravention, as we have before reminded you, of recognised procedure of public meetings. We are to add to this the Committee's strongly held opinion that you have acted and are acting in this matter unconstitutionally and contrary to the traditions and obligations of your high office. These obligations require that your attitude and conduct should be strictly impartial as between two differing parties or sections of the community, instead of which you have from the beginning placed yourself in the hands of one party, accepted their instructions and allowed yourself to be made merely the instrument of their prejudice.

4. Your duty in the matter, which hitherto you have failed to recognise, is plain and we regret that it should be necessary again to remind you of it. But in view of your conduct hitherto, our Committee would be failing in their duty towards those they represent if they did not again remind you both of your duty and responsibilities and call upon you to adopt and maintain an attitude of rigid impartiality. You have taken upon yourself the responsibility of convening this meeting and holding it under conditions which will prevent a large number of citizens who desire to participate in it from being able to do so. Those we represent are prepared to come to the Town Hall and "take their chance of obtaining admission and accommodation" but we call upon you to take all necessary steps to ensure that the "chance" is an equal one and that by leaving the Hall and the arrangements for the meeting entirely in the hands of others you do not allow any possibility of the meeting being "packed" by the supporters of those at whose instance it has been convened. In this connection we are to point out that even now it is not too late for the appointment of a small committee, representing both sides with yourself as Chairman, to make all such arrangements as would ensure an equal "chance" for all and the conduct of the meeting in such a way as would satisfy all parties and prevent all risk or possibility of the disorder which the Requisitionists, for reasons best known to themselves, seem to fear in case of a mixed audience—a risk which we need hardly point out, is greater in a small confined space than in the open air.

5. Finally, we must again point out that it is the rule and custom on these occasions that the organisers and conveners of a public meeting of the citizens should make [illegible] arrangements and provide accommodation for those who are desirous and give due notice of their intention to attend for the purpose of opposing the objects of the meeting. And we again call upon you to see that such arrangements are made and to provide accommodation for the opponents. If you and the Requisitionists of the meeting refuse to perform your clearly indicated duty in this respect, it must be left to the public

(Continued in Column 5.)

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

NOT WORTHY OF MEMORIAL.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at Dana Bunder last night under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah. There was a very large gathering—about 10,000 being present and it was a very enthusiastic and responsive audience. Among those present were Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. G. Horniman, P. K. Telang, Syud Hossain, Umar Sobhani, Banker, S. M. Paranjpye, Narandas Purshottam, Motilal N. Dalal, Mavji Govindji, R. G. Munsiff, V. A. Desai and many others.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Jinnah said that in connection with the Town Hall meeting on Wednesday (11th) the speakers would place before the meeting facts concerning Lord Willingdon's administration to show that he did not deserve a memorial. (Cheers). They had no personal ill-will, no personal feeling against Lord Willingdon. But the question was whether a Governor who was the head of the administration deserved a certificate. They said he did not (cheers). He hoped everyone of them who was convinced by the speeches that would presently be made that Lord Willingdon did not deserve a memorial would go to the Town Hall and vote against it. He warned them that if anyone told them that to do so was against the law, he told them as a lawyer that it was absolutely false. They had the right and it was the duty of everyone to use that right. (Loud cheers.)

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that Lord Willingdon who was about to go to England after an administration of five years and a half was drawing Rs. 10,000 per month, which was paid to him from the pockets of the public. (Cheers.) The admirers of Lord Willingdon on the eve of his retirement had made a petition to the Sheriff of Bombay to give him a public memorial as if his Excellency had done something great (shame.) Those Khan Bahadurs and Rao Bahadurs and other title-holders were at liberty to vote his Excellency a memorial if they so liked, but they must all raise their voice against it if they wanted to vote him a memorial in the sacred name of the public. (cheers), and at such a juncture it was the sacred duty of every liberty-loving citizen to come forward to raise his voice against such a thing. What had his Excellency done for the public of the Bombay Presidency? If they did not know that, they had better read the address of Mr. Horniman and they would be soon convinced that Lord Willingdon had tramped their rights under foot. Would they ever be prepared to vote a memorial to such a Governor? (shouts of "never.")

The speaker then referred to the failure of crops in the Kaira District last year, the great fight of the Home Rulers including Mr. Gandhi, to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people, and the arbitrary way in which Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner of the Northern Division had behaved, all in the administration of Lord Willingdon. The speaker then said that Kaira people had done yeoman service not only for the Kaira District, but for the whole of India (cheers), by their heroic struggle. Would they vote a memorial to a Governor who ordered one of his officials to dens the rights of the people? (Shouts of "never"). Then, again when the influenza was working havoc in Bombay and the Presidency, his Excellency not only did not do anything, but even was not present himself in Bombay (Cries of "shame, shame.") but busied himself with races at Poona (Cries of "shame, shame." Mr. Jamnadas then referred to the unprovoked insult hurled by his Excellency at the Home Rulers including their revered leader Mr. Tilak, at the Town Hall Meeting, when they had gone there on invitation. If they voted a memorial to his Excellency, the bad impression would be produced in England that the majority of the Indian public liked his Excellency's administration, whereas those that condemned it were only a microscopic minority. The speaker then said that among those who left the Town Hall meeting after the aspersions cast by his Excellency, was also Mr. S. R. Bomanji who had now thought fit to join those who have signed the requisition (Shouts of "He has become traitor"). He had not stopped at that. He had lately given an interview to a representative of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" wherein he had made allegations against Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman and himself (the speaker). (Cries of 'Shame'). As regards them he would only say that there were entirely baseless. Mr. Horniman and himself would prove them groundless in a court of law, and as regards Mr. Jinnah he was competent and capable enough to prove them false. Mr. Bomanji had called Mr. Horniman a "mercenary," but those who knew Mr. Horniman, who knew how solicitous he was for the welfare of all Indians, how he felt for the poorest of the poor, would soon admit that the allegation was baseless and would also lodge their protest against such aspersions even if our King-Emperor had said so. Mr. Bomanji had said that it was all to their advantage if Lord Willingdon was "kept pleased" now, so that he would do something for Indians when he went to England. If Lord Willingdon knew that there was the belief prevalent among the public that he would do good to Indians only if he was pleased, then his Excellency would be the first to refute that, and would cry "Save me from my friends." They wanted true leaders like Mr. Horniman and Mrs. Besant, they did not want those who would protect their interests only if they were bribed, and in giving back in his own coin, they would justly say to Mr. Bomanji that Indians do not desire such mercenary Englishmen.

Coming to the question of the Town Hall Meeting, Mr. Jamnadas regretted that that the organisers of the Memorial meeting had thought it fit to hold it in the Tows Hall where only about 1,500 persons could possibly attend, when they ought to have arrangements at a place where over 20,000 souls could muster. He reminded the audience of the great influence the opponents wielded, with the police that was at the back and call of the opponents. They would have to encounter many troubles, and he asked all those present whether they were all to a man prepared to face the situation (Loud cheers of "We are prepared," "We are not afraid a bit"). He exhorted them once again to assert their rights, but if they shirked their duty through fear of loss of service or hardships or any other similar cause, then he reminded them that they would be traitors to the whole country. He reiterated his exhortation to the audience to put up a stern just fight for liberty's sake, and if they did so, they would be putting a stop to such forces in future. Not only that, but they would get the well-deserved encomium from the whole country, "Well done, Bombay, its people has achieved a marvellous success." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Syud Hossain then addressed the meeting in Urdu.

MR. S. M. PARANJPYE.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpye said that the 11th of December was drawing near, and they all had to decide what course they had to adopt. They should now be wide awake after their long sleep and sloth of two centuries. How deplorable was it that some Indians who had signed the memorial did not know what it was for, and what was written therein. Ebery true Indian should do what his conscience dicated. He exhorted all those present to vote according to their conscience and thus prove themselves worthy of self-government within the Empire. (Applause.)

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman who was given an enthusiastic ovation said that the meeting that night was a meeting of Citizens of Bombay in contrast to the meeting that was to be held at the Town Hall, which if the efforts of some people succeeded would turn out to be largely a meeting of foreign hirelings (laughter.) He had heard that battalions of these foreign hirelings were being organised by Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha and others (Cries of "shame")—those hirelings who came from over the border and who resided when in Bombay in Bhendy Bazar and Madanpura (laughter) and such quarters. They were the people who were being whipped up to come to the meeting and vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon. If that was the sort of thing that was going to happen Lord Willingdon was welcome to his memorial. They had already heard from other speakers the case against the memorial to Lord Willingdon. He himself had on another occasion said nearly all he could say on the subject. What he was now more interested in was to examine, some of the reasons advanced in support of the whole proposal. He had tried very arduously to find out what were the reasons, what was the justification for the proposal when they came to examine the arguments—if they could be called arguments—put forward by the other side, they discovered three chief reasons why they should not be allowed to oppose this proposed memorial. These reasons were that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had just emerged from obscurity (laughter), that the speaker himself was a foreign hireling (cries of "shame") and that Mr. Jinnah wanted to vent his personal disappointment ("shame"). These reasons were typical of the sort of case they had been asked to meet during the past few weeks. His friend Mr. Jamnadas was known to them all and he needed no defence against such a silly charge. Of himself he did not propose to say anything on that occasion. But of Mr. Jinnah with the Chairman's permission—he would say this that his record as a public man was an open one (cheers) and it was known to them as a thorcughly honourable one (loud cheers.) The speaker went on to say that Mr. Jinnah had not sought, did not seek and would not seek any post or honours from Government. If he had sought, he might have been the Advocate-General, and a Judge of the High Court. He (speaker) would undertake to say that if he had been a candidate he could have been a member of the Executive Council of Bombay (Cheers.) But he did not want to be. He wanted to tell them what he knew about the disgraceful allegation made against Mr. Jinnah by Mr. Bomanji. Two years ago a statement appeared in the vernacular press that Mr. Jinnah was a candidate for the membership of the Executive Council. Mr. Jinnah who was at Darjeeling at the time as soon as he saw the report, telegraphed to him (the speaker) asking him to contradict the report and stating that he was not and never had been a candidate for the post. Mr. Bomanji's statement was false, but what was worse was that Mr. Bomanji knew that it was a lie, for he was a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the telegram had been published in "The Chronicle" Besides, Mr. Bomanji was about that time staying at Darjeeling too and Mr. Jinnah had discussed the matter with him and had told him about the telegram that he had sent to the speaker. Thus it was a false allegation and the man who uttered it knew it was a false one. (Cries of "Shame.") He would be interested to hear what Mr. Bomanji had to say to that. He was sorry to have to refer to personalities, but their opponents piled one lie on another and misrepresentation upon misrepresentation all of a personal character, he supposed because they were bereft of arguments. (Laughter.) But he asked the public when they went to the Town Hall on Wednesday to remember that they were voting not on the merits of Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas and himself, but on the merits of Lord Willingdon's administration. (Loud cheers.) They had made an indictment and had waited and waited for an honest answer to it. But not a single charge they had brought against Lord Willingdon, had been answered. On the other hand they found that some of them were admitted in a significant —and cunning—way. First, in the field of Local Self-Government, then in the field of education tardy reforms had been undertaken in the last few days. But it did not disclose any great quality in Lord Willingdon or his administration. These eleventh hour reforms were the result of their own agitation. (Cheers.) He assured them that Lord Willingdon's supporters would try to make out a case on the strength of these twelfth hour (laughter) reforms, but if they thought they would succeed in misleading the public, they would be very much mistaken. These were things in Lord Willingdon's administration that could never be forgotten. They could never forget the Moslem League incident for one thing. Nor could they forget the War Conference when Lord Willingdon insulted their leaders, whatever he might do now. Lord Willingdon could not undo the murder of the poor Mamlatdar. He could not undo anything for the wretched people who were on their trial for life because in a moment of fury and wretchedness they murdered a still more wretched man. He could not undo in a few days the abuses in the Police administration. Even now he had heard a Police Superintendent was concerting with Mr. Suleiman Cassam Mitha in taking signatures to the requisitionists' circular. Lord Willingdon could not undo any of these things. He had his opportunities, but he gravely missed them. However lenient and however forgiving they might be, they could not forget these things, for by so doing they would fail in their duty to the people. In the words of the Sheriff they were going "to take their chance" and they would see to it that their chance was a good one. They were told the supporters would bring in their men at 5-30 in the morning. They would go there at 3-30, and if necessary they would go earlier and sleep on the steps of the Town Hall. (Loud cheers.) Thereafter the matter rested in the hands of Providence. (Cheers.) If after all the other side succeeded by some trick in packing the hall with their own men then they were welcomed to a false and hollow victory. Mr. Horniman resumed his seat amidst renewed cheering.

MR. MOWJI GOVINDJI.

Mr. Mowji Govindji said that only brave persons, heroes of war, or a "fakir" or a "rishi" really deserved a memorial. A man like Mahatma Gandhi (cheers) deserved a memorial. But there was nothing of heroism, or *rishiism* in Lord Willingdon which warranted giving a memorial. (Cheers.) Those who felt the relish of dinner parties given by his Excellency, might fittingly give a memorial to Lord Willingdon in their own name, but the public who had not derived any benefit in his regime, would not vote one. (Applause.) What had Lord Willingdon done, asked the speaker. There was the masterly indictment of Mr. Horniman of his Excellency's administration which has remained, for the last fortnight, unrefuted and unreplied. The mettle of the Bombay public was about to be put to the test, and he hoped they would emerge from the test successfully. (Applause.) The speaker exhorted them all to vote according to the dictates of their conscience and follow in the footsteps of those who ever served the public cause. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT THANKED.

Mr. Jamnadas in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, once again reminded the audience of their duty, and said that their stability was going to be tested and they had to emerge from it honourably. If they succeeded in this fight, their fight for Home Rule for India would also be crowned with success. (Applause.)

Three cheers were raised for the President and the meeting then dispersed.

"TAKE YOUR CHANCE"!

Willingdon Memorial Meeting

PLATFORM PASS

(NOT TRANSFERABLE)

ADMIT

TO THE PLATFORM, TOWN HALL

ON THE 11th DECEMBER, 1918.

REVERSE SIDE.

If you are unable to be present kindly return this ticket to the Provisional Hon. Secretaries, Willingdon Memorial, c/o. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Esplanade Road, Bombay, not later than the morning of Tuesday the 10th instant.

In his letter to the Counter-Requisitionists the Sheriff informed them that they could go to the Town Hall and "take their chance with the majority of the citizens of Bombay." The above is a fac-simile of the tickets which are being sent out by the organisers of the meeting to their own supporters with precautions to see that they do not fall into the hands of others. This is how the counter-requisitionists are to take their chance!

CITY'S KUTCHRA.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

mation, but the matter will not be lost sight of, and, should any reliable information be obtained which can be verified and which shows that money payments are required to be made by the subordinate staff either in order to obtain service or accommodation in Municipal chawls, very severe notice will be taken of the matter."

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to investigate into the charges and that Mr. Thakkar be invited to give evidence before the same.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said the two great departments in the City famous for corruption were the Bombay Municipality and the Police.

The letter was recorded.

After transacting some more business the Corporation adjourned.

TRANSPORT OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

60 P. C. CARRIED IN BRITISH STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

The Shipping Controller, in an interview said that sixty per cent. of the American troops carried had been carried in British ships. To do this every passenger steamer had been removed from the South African run, with which trade was practically killed, and all fast passenger steamers had been removed from the Indian and Australian routes. Our consequent loss of essential imports exceeded one million tons. The Dominions had borne hardships of isolation without complaining.

BRITISH DESTROYERS RETURN FROM BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 9.

COPENHAGEN.—Three British cruisers and nine destroyers have returned to Copenhagen from the Baltic.

SECOND LADKHED PARGANA CONFERENCE.

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 9.

The Second Ladkhed Pargana Conference District Yeotmal, was held on Sunday last, at Lasina, under the presidency of Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti. The Conference passed resolutions congratulating the Allies on the success in the war, urging the Government to apply the principle of self-determination in settling Indian affairs and requesting the Government to nominate Lokmanya Tilak and Mr. Hasan Imam, to represent the Indian people in the Peace Conference. Another resolution while expressing the people gratitude to the Government for having issued instructions to grant suspensions with a liberal hand, requested the Deputy Commissioner to publish crop estimates of juar and rabi and grant adequate relief to the needy farmers. The sixth resolution demanded an open enquiry by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials into the question of Baluta, praying the Government to allow the District Association of Yeotmal to furnish one member on the Committee. The eighth resolution protested against the method of inquiry by the Franchise Committee, and objected to its personnel for having views antagonistic to national views.

The next year's Conference was inbited to Ghui.

HOTEL MAJESTIC ASSAULT CASE.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

The case of alleged assault and theft against Mr. Richard Wheeler was resumed yesterday before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Campbell proceeded with the arguments for the prosecution. He wanted to deal with the case at some length not only because very serious assault had been committed and very serious injuries had been inflicted on his client but also because the gravest accusations had been levelled against his client by the defence. After criticising the line of the defence at some length, counsel proceeded to say:

ACCUSED, A PRIZE-FIGHTER.

Apart from the evidence of the complainant and the written statement of accused as to who started the fight there were certain facts pointing to where the truth lay. The accused after a shameful denial had established by his own writing that he was a prize-fighter and prize-fighter of repute. Counsel laid considerable stress on accused's record as pugilist. The second fact to be noticed was that accused had kept himself in perfect training by continuous dancing. The third thing was accused was a man of violent temper and therefore more likely to cause breach of the peace. As happened on that occasion the servants were scared away and the police were afraid of him. In fact, he had proved himself a man of no moral tone. Witnesses had proved the filthy language used by him on that occasion, particularly Inspector Maine on whom accused's counsel had placed complete reliance. It showed accused had no respect for motherhood or woman. Lastly, there was not to be found on his person a single scratch, not a button was found torn off and it was the most extraordinary thing if the struggle took place on the floor of the room as had been alleged by the defence. As a medical man, they had on the other hand complainant's evidence that he was muscularly undeveloped. As had already been admitted owing to an accident he had not taken any physical exercise and he would have been mad to attack a professional dancer. Compared with it the injuries he had received were extensive and had resulted in leaving a permanent effect. On those points alone counsel urged there was an eloquence pointing to where the truth was. Coming to accused's statement, counsel observed the Court must have observed that accused had deliberately tried to mislead the Court and had stated in most precise terms that he was no prize-fighter. That lie on a very important part of the case must have a far-reaching effect when they came to consider whether they could believe his statements. Counsel thought there was, on the contrary, sufficient ground to hold accused's theory to be not true.

RIVAL MOTIVES.

Discussing the rival motives counsel submitted that complainant had suggested a very natural and reasonable story for the assault and counsel described the events up to the time of complainant's engagement to Miss Dolan. Very naturally accused resented complainant's advances to Miss Dolan for without her his show was worth nothing.

Mr. Vicaji for the defence objected and remarked there was no evidence on that point.

Mr. Campbell: I have seen the show.

Mr. Vicaji: So have I. (Laughter.)

Proceeding, counsel said the attachment between complainant and Miss Dolan continued and ripened into great friendship. While in Calcutta accused had shown his resentment in various ways. But when he found complainant in Bombay and Miss Dolan had visited him he realised that the relationship between them was not over and tried to put a stop to it one way or the other. The other theory advanced by the defence was that Captain Johnson was so enraged at the return of the presents that he made a mad rush at accused the moment he was seated and after succeeding in pushing the whole chair to the door had a second go at him.

Proceeding, counsel said there were two motives. It was not necessary for him to deal with the question of engagement. On that point, first of all they had the direct evidence of Captain Johnson and Miss Dolan. Apart from their statements there were other circumstances of a powerful and natural significance to support his contention. It was before Miss Dolan's coming here to give evidence and when there was not even a thought of summoning her Then he had admitted perfectly frankly that the engagement had been broken off

THE PRESENTS.

Counsel then dealt with the presents complainant had sent to his *fiance* and when he said the furs were expensive ones Mr. Vicaji said they did not know that.

Mr. Campbell: If my learned friend goes to buy it he will find it out. (Laughter.)

Counsel continuing said there was the very valuable pearl necklace and also other things. "What girl on earth expects", asked counsel, "to take these presents and not leave the man under the impression that she accepts the engagement?" She kept up all the time most loving correspondence But her conduct had shown that woman was ever a creature of whims and full of vagaries. And in this case it appeared that Miss Dolan did not make up her mind one way or the other.

Mr. Vicaji said the statement was unfair. Her evidence, he submitted, was very consistent. She had given a proper reason for everything she had done.

Mr. Campbell: I shall satisfy my learned friend there is nothing unfair. (Here he read from Miss Dolan's evidence and observed that she on her own showing had changed her mind a number of times.)

Counsel reiterated certain circumstances in the progress of their love to support his observation.

WAS SHE ENGAGED?

Continuing, he said his learned friend Mr. Vicaji had elicited by putting a leading question to Miss Dolan that there had been no real engagement. Counsel said he could understand the engagement being public or private, but he could not understand the engagement being real or unreal. Whereas, Miss Dolan's conduct had shown she was engaged to complainant and very much engaged too. When in the witness box she was not prepared to contradict Dr. Nunan's statements. She might consider she was not engaged. But counsel submitted Captain Johnson was perfectly justified in considering he was engaged. Wheeler also believed it. In either case it was immaterial, it must have struck Wheeler that if their relation were allowed to ripen and resulted in marriage his Vaudeville show was finished.

To test further whether Captain Johnson was right or Miss Dolan, in their evidence and love letters they had two groups of facts to go upon: the letters written by complainant to her and by her to complainant. He would take the letters not in the order of dates they were written, but as they were put in as exhibits. He did not want to waste the time of the Court and would read passages here and there.

Counsel read portions of letters commenting on them as he proceeded. He then said that those and other letters could support only one theory, viz., that there was the engagement between them and they also supported the theory that the engagement might not be public but as between themselves there was no doubt. Wheeler was annoyed and tried to break it off. After coming to Bombay courtship was kept up between them and Wheeler was so determined to break it up by attacking complainant's reputation. There were two ways. One was that complainant was infuriated at the return of the presents and attacked accused. The second was that accused took the pose of *pro bono publico* and chastised complainant.

THE RUMOURS.

Counsel then dealt with the rumours. His purpose was to scotch these rumours. Nobody had come forward to give evidence on the point of rumours or had proved it. Counsel discussed at some length the evidence of Roy Smith, Major Austin and others to show that there was nothing against the complainant. If friends did not come forward to bear testimony who else could do it, asked Counsel. That was their best test and where were Wheeler's friends at this time? Counsel traversed accused's written statement, particularly that portion in which it was alleged complainant had contrived to come to Bombay for selfish purposes. He said it was a statement which every British soldier would resent. Counsel challenged the other statements also made by the defence and characterized the defence story of assault as utterly unbelievable and perfectly ridiculous and the defence theory of self-defence as utterly false.

Counsel criticised Miss Dolan's evidence and briefly examined the medical and expert evidence and hoped that his Worship would be influenced by the evidence of people like Major Baines, Captain Holroyd, Dr Nunan, and Dr. Satarawalla rather than by the solitary Dr. Naik.

THE WRITINGS AND SHOULDER STRAPS.

Counsel then referred to the writings and the shoulder straps. He rebutted Mr. Weldon's argument that but for these there would have been no case. Mr. Weldon had ignored a far more significant point, namely, the severe injuries inflicted on the complainant for which counsel asked Wheeler should be punished. Regarding the writing, counsel submitted Captain Johnson could say very little on the point. The defence had suggested he was not dazed. After discussing the point counsel asked, "Does Mr. Weldon expect a man hit like that to be turned into an Egyptian mummy?" There was medical evidence to show that his brain power had been relaxed and muscular force remained. There was also overwhelming evidence to show the writings were got from complainant by a cowardly attack and when he was in a dazed condition, not knowing what he was doing. The language used was dictated by Wheeler and the occurrence of the word "British," on which counsel placed emphasis, proved that nobody else would use that word except one of a different nationality. About shoulder straps, Wheeler had admitted that the first one came off in the struggle, obviously pulled off by Wheeler himself. Then it was mislaid, dropped on the floor and never found again. Wheeler's object undoubtedly was to take them away in triumph. Admittedly, he took one away and put one in his pocket. The suggestion that Captain Johnson himself tore off the other when asked for by Wheeler was incredible and they had, Major Baine's conclusive evidence that one in complainant's physical condition could not do it. Manager Maclane also had given evidence on the point and there was no reason to disbelieve him.

As regards Inspector Maines evidence which was against the prosecution on this point counsel did not suggest his evidence was false or he was bribed. The best of people made mistakes and it must have been the case with him. Dr. Nunan's evidence, however, clinched the matter about the straps. No attempt had been made to discredit that evidence.

Counsel then summed up the main points in the case and asked the court to hold Wheeler guilty of a premeditated and brutal assault, to disregard his pose as a paragon of virtue and impose a sentence on him which was fair to Captain Johnson would uphold the dignity of law and teach Wheeler a lesson he could not go on assaulting people. In the circumstances imprisonment was a fitting sentence to impose.

Regarding the charge of theft counsel said it was nothing in seriousness compared to assault and counsel did not press that charge much.

The case was then adjourned for judgment to the 18th instant.

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THE REFORM COMMITTEES.

THEIR WORK AT PATNA.

The "Searchlight" writes:—

The whole of the last week the two Constitutional Reform Committees—one dealing with Franchise and the other with Functions—held their sittings in Patna and sat for long hours each day, from half past ten to half past five. The Franchise Committee was presided over by the Vice-Chairman, Sir Frank Sly—in the regrettable absence owing to indisposition of the Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, the President—while the Function Committee was presided over by Mr. Fetham, its Chairman. The Committees examined a fairly large number of witnesses—non-official and official, Indian and Anglo-Indian (old style). The names of most of the non-official witnesses have been already published, and the officials included several officers of high position and standing, including Secretaries to the local Government and some heads of departments. So far as the non-official witnesses go, it would be a matter of sincere regret that Mr. Syed Hasan Imam's great knowledge and experience of our public affairs could not be utilized by the Committees, for reasons it is now unnecessary to go into. For the rest, many of our public men were examined and cross-examined at great length and the evidence of Messrs. Mazharul-Maque, Sachchidananda Sinha, Rajendra Prasad, Ganesh Dutt Singh, Rai Bahadurs Dwarka Nath and Puranendu Narayan Sinha, Maulvi Nurul Hasan and Khan Bahadurs Sarfraz Hussain, Khwaja Nur and several others, would be undoubtedly invaluable to the Committees in gauging correctly Behar public opinion on the various questions to be determined by them and in formulating their proposals, both about the extension of franchise and the division of functions in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa.

It is understood that the statement submitted to the Committees by the local Government was not characterized by any liberal spirit, in so far as either the constitution of the new council or the transfer of departments from the present bureaucratic to the proposed popular government in the province is concerned. From the tenor of the questions put by the members to the witnesses it was clear that the Behar Government and their officials are strongly opposed to the transfer of higher and secondary education and also of such matters as the registration of births and deaths and the administration of forest and jails. This, if our deductions be correct, would not at all be surprising to Beharees and Oriyas or to the educated Indians outside this province who may have kept themselves in touch with our affairs, for the simple reason that Behar has evidently come to be the last ditch of the die-hards of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and it is here, therefore, that the struggle for the transfer of power, from the bureaucratic to popular control is bound to be the keenest. Perhaps it is all for the best that the two Constitutional Reform Committees began their work here, for they must have gone back after having heard the very worst than can but two-thirds are to be elected and one-officials against the just and legitimate demands of our people. Nor was the Behar Government's scheme for the constitution of the Provincial Legislative Council marked by any generous spirit. They advocated, it would appear, a Council of 96, of which but two-thirds are to be elected and one-third nominated. The Committees, which will sit from to-morrow in Lucknow, will we daresay, find a much, more liberal spirit pervading the proposals of Sir Harcourt Butler than they did in those of Sir Edward Gait and his three colleagues of the Behar Executive Council. We shall not be at all surprised to learn if the Agra and Oudh Government has formulated proposals for a provincial Legislative Council composed of four-fifths nominated, as also a transfer of both higher and secondary education to popular control, besides other than those listed in the illustrative schedule appended to the Report on Constitutional Reforms.

ANGLO-INDIAN DIE-HARDS.

But if the proposals of our local Government were illiberal and unsympathetic with popular aspirations—and none who knows their traditions and policy expected anything better from them—the evidence of some of their high officials must have satisfied the Committees that there was in this province a lower deep in the lowest deep of want of sympathy with the people's desire for freedom from official tutelage, and that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme is perhaps nowhere so unpopular as with the Anglo-Indian die-hards—official and non-official—entrenched in Behar and Orissa. From questions put to some Indian witnesses it would appear that some high official 'enlightened' (God save the mark) the Functions Committee that there was in our province a 'Brahmin-Kayastha pleader caucus' who—presumably—would capture and usurp all power if democratic institutions were established amongst us and weild it to the detriment of 'the masses—the dear creatures whom Anglo-Indian officials are so much in love with to make up for their 'disaffection' for the educated classes. It is not surprising if this very worthy official was kept in his chair for some hours by the Indian members of the Committee—Messrs. Setalvad and Sapru—who naturally tried to probe the allegation and perhaps others equally unfounded. Some other officials in their statements were, we gather, equally incorrect and offensive and were, we understand, made to materially modify, under the pressure of cross-examination by the Indian members, their baseless and unsympathetic observations. Nor were non-official Anglo-Indians far behind. Mr. Watson Smyth—the mining representative in the Behar Council—had evidently indulged in the objectionable pastime of throwing mud on our people in the hope that some of it might stick; but we learn that he was made in the course of his cross-examination by the Indian members, to withdraw or substantially modify his allegations to an extent which perhaps amounted to eating humble pie. More or less similar was the case we understand, with that forty-six-year-in India missionary—the hon. rev. Campbell—who outdid the Behar Governent by opposing the transfer of even primary education. The Rev. Mr. Dann is said to have fared no better than the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Indian point of view was strenuously urged by almost all the Indian witnesses before the Committees, whom we desire to assure that Behar public opinion is emphatic and unanimous that the proportion of elected members in the Provincial Legislative Council should be at least four-fifths of the total number and that, whatever else is or is not transferred to popular control, education—higher, secondary and primary—should no longer be under the bureaucratic administration. There can be no receding or withdrawal on these two points and we earnestly hope that Lord Southborough's Committees will give their most careful consideration to these two just and legitimate demands of united Behar. If these suggestions, which we have reasons to believe will be found embodied in the proposals of Sir Harcourt Butler's Government, will not be adopted in the constitution of the Behar Legislative Council, there will be an amount of disappointment, dissatisfaction and discontent which no sensible Government would care to evoke amongst the people of Behar. Fully realizing our very onerous responsibility, we owe it to our people, and also to the servants of our beloved King Emperor, to voice forth the public opinion of Behar on the subject in no hesitating terms. If the Committees will even now uphold the very reactionary and retrograde proposals of Sir Edward Gait's Government, the responsibility for the situation likely to be brought about will be theirs. We do hope that the Indian non-official members of the Committees will impress upon their official colleagues the strength and justice of Behar's demands in the very important matters. Messrs. Surendaranath Banerjea, Srinivasa Sastri, Chimanlal Setalvad and Taj Bahadur Sapru are eminent Indian publicists, each of whom has placed to his credit a record of valuable public service. In pressing upon their colleagues the Indian view by means of their cross-examinations, they were strenuous in their efforts, unsparing in their labours and assiduous in the discharge of their duties. Each of them did the very best he could, under rather trying circumstances and working not unoften under considerable disadvantage. The large experience of public affairs which each of them possesses has materially contributed to eliciting valuable data, supporting the Indian cause while the very skilful cross-examinations by the two eminent lawyers, Messrs. Setalvad and Sapru—which effectively demolished the cobwebs of fiction so sedulously propagated by Anglo-Indian officials and non-officials about the incapacity of our people—will not be forgotten for many a day by those subjected to them. The work before the Indian nonofficial members is very arduous, but we are sure that they will be able to bring their labours to a close not only with credit to themselves but with advantage to our country. Ample acknowledgment is due to the high sense of fairness in conducting the proceedings of the Presidents —Sir Frank Sly and Mr. Fetham.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

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4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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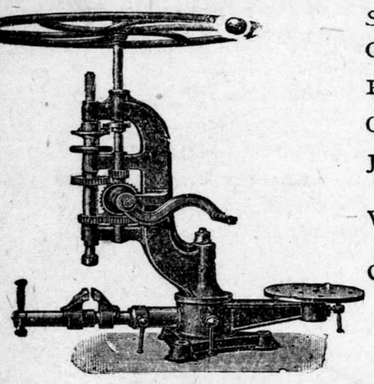

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THE WEATHER

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is below the average in the east and north Punjab; the defect at Rawalpindi amounts to 10deg. Night temperature is also in slight defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate defect except at Jhansi. Day temperature is in defect in the south-western districts; night temperature is generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased considerably and skies are either clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Sind and south Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch; night temperature is below the average generally.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect locally in the southern half of the division. Both day and night temperatures are slightly below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Bombay. Day temperature is in slight defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is below normal in east Hyderabad; night temperature is generally below the average and the defect amounts to 20 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Skies have cleared in north-west India and the disturbance from the west is probably passing too far north to appreciably affect the weather in the plains of India. Squally weather and moderate to rough seas persist on the south Madras coast and conditions are apparently still unsettled in the south of the Bay.

A few showers may occur on the Madras coast.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Dec. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.971	Inch
Temperature of Air	78.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.6	,,
Dew Point	62.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.581	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	,,
Minimum do.	71.1	,,

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....NNE,NE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do. 150 Mls.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill:		Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill:	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft	in.
Mon.	9	m	2	36	27	11	9	m	8	56	19	4
			2	44a	26	8			8	25a	18	2
Tues.	10	m	3	20	27	4	10	m	9	51	19	2
			3	53a	24	11			9	25a	19	3
Wed.	11	m	4	9	26	10	11	m	10	58	18	9
			5	7a	25	0			10	48a	20	2
Thur.	12	m	5	0	24	6	12		0	6a	18	0
		m	6	24a	25	6						
Fri.	13	m	6	10	26	4	13	m	0	15	20	8
			7	42a	25	5			1	10a	19	7
Sat.	14	m	7	18	26	4	14	m	1	39	20	7
			8	53a	27	8			2	5a	16	0
Sun.	15	m	8	22	26	7	15	m	2	46	20	2
			9	48a	28	9			2	54a	15	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec. 9 (Monday)	Sunrise,	7h.	1m.	Sunset	6h.	2m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,,	7h.	1m.	,,	6h.	2m.
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,,	7h.	2m.	,,	6h.	3m.
,, 12 (Thursday)	,,	7h.	2m.	,,	6h.	3m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,,	7h.	3m.	,,	6h.	3m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,,	7h.	3m.	,,	6h.	4m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,,	7h.	4m.	,,	6h.	4m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918. Dec. 3d. 8h 49.3m. p.m.; First quarter 11d. 8h. 1.4m. a.m. Full Moon 18d. 6h. 47.5m. a.m. Last quarter 25d. 0h. 0.6m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 9th December, 1918, was 30.135 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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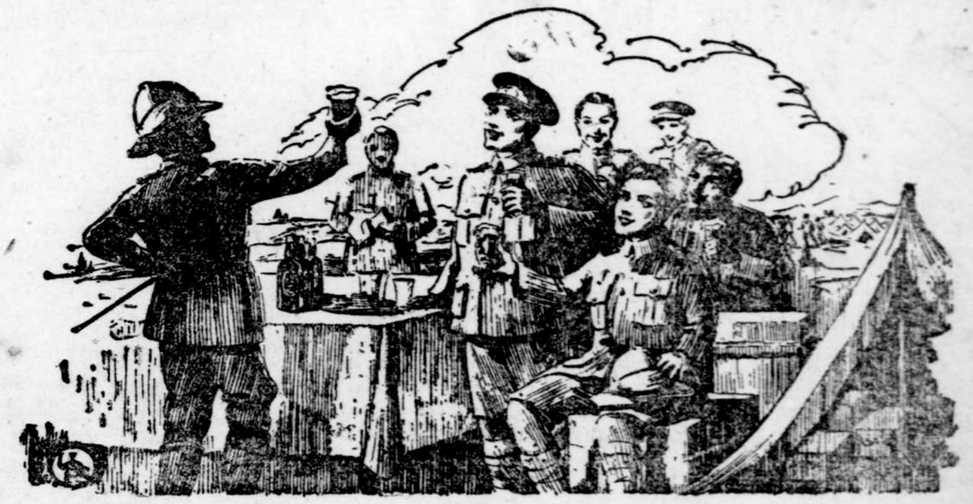

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.